

The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 12—

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1926

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

RAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
16 Jan.	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	16,657
23 "	RAZMAK	"	11,090
30 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN*	20,847
13 "	RANPURA	MALWA*	16,585
20 "	RAZMAK	"	10,941
27 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA	MALOJA*	20,837
13 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
20 "	RAZMAK	"	10,602
27 "	RANCHI	"	16,650
31 "	CHINA	"	7,952
3 April	NALDERAX	"	15,993
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
17 "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 "	RANPURA	"	16,585
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,227
8 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,109
15 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,090
22 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,100
29 "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA	"	7,952
12 "	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,430
26 "	RAZMAK	MALOJA*	20,837

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. * Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India. o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua." f.s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates— 1st Saloon to London £30, £70, & £80, 1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £82, and £86, 2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52, 2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48. The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins. Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th April	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,000
10th June	Cargo Steamer	"

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
14th Jan.	NAGPORE*	China, & Japan.
10th "	KASHMIR	Straits, China, Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CATHAY	Australia
31st "	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
31st "	SHIRAZ*	China & Japan.
2nd Feb.	NALGORA*	China & Japan.
5th "	MASULA*	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE*	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA	Straits, China, Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	NARKUNDA	Australia.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Ports
1926		
15th Jan.	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
16th "	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
18th "	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
20th "	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
20th "	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shanghai Maru	M. Takiguchi	4104	6th Jan.	16th Jan.
Moroka Maru	S. Amano	4469	16th Jan.	20th Jan.
Toyooka Maru	S. Teuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb.
Liverpool Maru	"	5864	21st Jan.	30th Jan.
Tottori Maru	G. Masuda	5973	20th Jan.	3rd Feb.
Muran Maru	Z. Hirai	5374	12th Feb.	24th Feb.
Hakata Maru	G. Matsui	5970	16th Feb.	2nd Mar.

* Proceeds to Karachi.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steorage
Singapore	809	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	630	354	240	160
Kobe	600	400	285	170

For particulars please apply to—

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Allee Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Telep. No. 20279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Kurohime Maru	I. Yamanaka	4,600	28 Dec.	15 Jan.
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita	5,751	11 Jan.	22 "
Indo Maru	S. Takata	5,001	25 "	5 Feb.
@ Borneo Maru	T. Motoshige	5,864	25 "	27 Jan.
Port Said Maru	"	5,869	27 "	12 Feb.
Hamburg Maru	K. Orihara	5,220	22 Feb.	22 "
Holmei Maru	"	4,364	12 "	2 Mar.

@ Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to—

T. OHARA, Manager.

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P. O. Box. No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared

Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other pistols, cartridges, sulphur, gunpowder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

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24822

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Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary,

285/10, Bowbazar, Street CALCUTTA.

S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabdi, Nagpur

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For further particulars write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.

PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle," office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Employment. Apply with one anna stamp EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY Ambala. R2417

WANTED—GRADUATE, experienced in business line on three years' agreement for abroad. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary, native place, caste and age, etc. to Box No. 1172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2454

WANTED—Expert HAIR DRESSER—European (Italian or French). Good salary with prospects. Apply immediately The VICTORIA HAIR DRESSING SALOON, 12, Lindsay Street, Calcutta. R2446

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of a respectable and well established Coal Company's Shares on pay and commission. Apply at once with copies of certificates and references to Box No. 1147, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R24737

WANTED—Experienced and well INFLUENCED AGENTS in all the Chief Cities in India, Burma, and Ceylon, for sale of Brass goods, such as Furniture Filings, and Building Materials, manufactured in India. Guaranteed best quality and standard goods. Apply immediately to Box No. 1169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2447

WANTED—Well-educated influential gentlemen, having good experience in Life Business to apply for Chief Agency on very lucrative terms including Commission and Salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO. LTD., Head Office, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta. R24634

WANTED—An ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER for School Board, Bulsar Municipality on Rs. 75/- to 100/- rising up to Rs. 125/-. Candidates should be at least an Under-Graduate with five years' Educational Experience. Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before 31st January, 1926. P. D. BULSARKER, Chairman, School Board, Bulsar. R24823

WANTED soon for re-organising Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in the Deccan, a MANAGER, an Engineer, Spinning Master and a Weaving Master. Only candidates, having first-hand knowledge and large practical experience may apply at once with Testimonials. Box No. 1164, Advt. Dept., the "Bombay Chronicle." R2431

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Youths to learn Typewriting. FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITE COMPANY. 321, Hornby Road. R2433

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for Dispensary at Desaiapur, Cutch. Apply CHAPSI BEARA & CO., Danabunder, Bombay. R2441

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ONE L.L.B. with experience of legal work. S.E.K.S. suitable EMPLOYMENT. Particulars apply Box No. 1165, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R2443

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE POSITION with Independent State, or big Zemindari. Eight years' experience of Estate Management with English Company in India. Intimate knowledge of Law, Land Settlement and Accounts. Can speak Urdu and Bengalee fluently. Proficient in all out-door sports, especially riding and shooting. English public school education, good family and position, highest references. Box No. 1151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2387

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

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GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD OF TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefore, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R24391

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author of Eleven Astrological books; send the date and time of your birth. 25 predictions of your character, riches, issue, marriage and employment, etc., will be sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P. Catalogue for 1 anna stamp. A. VEN. KATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalapuram (via) Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt. R2385

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one fresh spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah) N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy, Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle," Madani St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT.—(Registered under Act XXI 1870). Teaches Homoeopathy Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dietetics, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines and accessories at cheap rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal, Meerut. R2313

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—BUNGALOW at Brecheendy, Warden Road, near Mahalaxmi temple. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir Hukisondas Nurrotundas Hospital, New Charni Road, Bombay. R2440

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—One OVERLAND CAR in good working order and condition, going cheap, Rs. 1,500 or any nearest offer. Write to Box No. 1165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2435

FOR SALE—One SUNBEAM CAR in good order and condition, going cheap, Rs. 3,000 or any nearest offer. Write to Box No. 1165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2436

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch

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4th and Subsequent

Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company at No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st of January, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time) when the Liquidator will submit his 5th Year Report and Statement of accounts before the Shareholders regarding the Liquidation.

If there will be no QUORUM, the Meeting will be adjourned to the same day, time and place a week after i.e. on Thursday, the 28th of January, 1926.

G. K. DALAL,

Liquidator.

Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Co. Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation). R24828

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RY. CO., LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company at No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 21st of January, 1926, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for finally considering and deciding the settlement with Mr. Nagindas Chhunal Shah and Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal Doshi when the following Resolution will be submitted as an extraordinary Resolution for the acceptance or otherwise of the Shareholders.

"RESOLVED THAT the settlement as finally offered by Mr. Nagindas Chhunal Shah and Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal Doshi be accepted."

If there will be no QUORUM the Meeting will be adjourned to the same day, time and place a week after i.e. on Thursday the 28th January, 1926.

Bombay, 12th January 1926.

G. K. DALAL,

Liquidator.

Ambaji Taranga Light Railway Co. Limited. (In Voluntary Liquidation). R24829

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the Branch Registers of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from SATURDAY, the 2nd January, 1926 to SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1926, both days inclusive.

N. M. MURRAY,
Managing Governor.

Calcutta, 2nd December, 1925. C24654

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

OWING to the Court Mourning, there will be no Conversazione on the opening day. There will be a PRIVATE VIEW of the Exhibition on Thursday, the 14th January from 2 p.m.—7 p.m. All members of the Society are cordially invited.

24788

NOTICE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SALE OF BONES.

WITH reference to the notification appearing in the issue of the 25th and 28th December, 1925, of this paper regarding the sale of consignments of bones lying undelivered at Thana by public auction on the 15th January, 1926, the public are hereby advised that the auction has been indefinitely postponed.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th January, 1926. C24817

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 603 of 1924.

SHIVAKSHAW COWASJI DIN-SHAW

Plaintiff.

Versus

BADRUDIN AHMEDJI and others, Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of the property at Mori Road, Mahim, bearing G Ward Nos. 5992, 5993, 5995 and Street Nos. 468, 469, 470 and 471, G Ward No. 5999(6) and Street No. 474 E and G Ward No. 5999(7) and Street No. 474 F which was advertised to take place in the office of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at 5 p.m. on the 11th instant has been postponed to 4-30 p.m. on Monday next the 18th instant.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1926.

COMMISSIONER.

C24826

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDULLAH ALIYAKSHI, a widow, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah, a Sundry dealer in lungy or coarse cloth doing business at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay.

AKBARALLY ABDULLAH, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah, son of the above-named deceased, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Clerk in the employ of Pranjivandas Nagardas, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,

Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 18th day of December, 1925.

Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS & Co.,

Petitioner's Attorneys.

TRUE COPY.

Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS & Co.,

Petitioner's Attorneys. C24827

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

S. Suit No. 3679 of 1925.

SURCHAND DHANJI SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitant, residing at Bapit Road, without the Fort.

Plaintiff.

Versus

Messrs. FOJALAL PITHA & Co., a firm, carrying on business at Kamatipura, without the Fort. Defendants.

To, Messrs. FOJALAL PITHA & Co.,

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLAINTIFF has filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 2,182-10-8 due upon two acknowledgments dated 18th November, 1925, executed by you with costs and interest as mentioned in the plaint.

You are hereby summoned to apply to the Sitting Judge in Chambers within ten days from the service hereof, for leave to appear and defend the suit and in default, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree against you.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1926.

SHAH & Co.,

C24825 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2633 of 1925.

NENSUKHIDAS SHIVNARAYEN, a firm, carrying on business at Kalladevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay

Plaintiffs.

VS.

(1) BIRAJLAL BHAWANIRAM,

(2) GANGARAM BHAWANIRAM,

(3) JAGANNATH BIRAJLAL,

(4) KANAYALAL BIRAJLAL and

(5) BALMUKUND BIRAJLAL,

all of Maheshwar Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business at Maheshwar in the Territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Indore under the name and style of Bhawaniram Chhunal

Defendants.

To, KANAYALAL BIRAJLAL,

and

BALMUKUND BIRAJLAL, partners in firm of Bhawaniram Chhunal.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit in this Court against the defendants abovenamed for recovering the sum of Rs. 8,418/8/6, interest and costs of interest on judgment and that the hearing of the said suit is fixed for the 26th day of January, 1926, and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the same day at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) and in default of your appearance on the day herein before mentioned the said suit will be heard ex parte against you.

Yours truly,

Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO.,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DA BAHAI FRAMJI POONJIAJI and BURJORJI FRAMJI POONJIAJI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all incumbrances of all and singular the land hereditaments and premises situated at Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, or interest in or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, under-lease, mortgage, sub-mortgage, charge, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at 23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise on the expiration of the said period of 14 days the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of Redeemed Foras Freehold land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Grant Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and in the Town and Is land of Bombay, containing by admeasurements three hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 12-12, New No. A/13489 and 12490 and Old Survey No. 182-182 New Survey No. A/6987 Cadastral Survey No. 137, Tardes Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under E Ward No. 2616 (2) and Street No. 267A but now under D Ward No. 3065 and Street No. 267A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Dossabhai Merwanji Shroff but now of Eruchsha Jamedhji Hakim, on or towards the North and West by the property of Taherali Mulla Noorbhai and on or towards the South by a foot path and beyond it by Grant Road.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1926.

MADHAVJI AND CO.,

Purchasers' Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has agreed to purchase at an auction sale held on the 11th day of January, 1926, at the instance of the Executors of the Will of the late Dhunibhoy Merwanji Darwalla deceased the property hereunder described.

All persons having any claims or demands upon the said land hereditaments and promises or any part thereof either by way of trust, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchaser's attorneys at their Office No. 35, Meadows Street, Fort or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land with the message and hereditaments or buildings standing thereon situate on the North side of Foras Road in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurements 483 (Four hundred and eighty-three) square yards or thereabouts forming part of a large plot of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under New Survey No. 6922 and 6923 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D & E Ward No. 4840 and 3093, Street Nos. 67 at 71-73-75-77-79-81, 83-85-87 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Dossabhai Vessna and another, on or towards the South by the property of Cursetji Jamsetji Sethna and on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to Shivali Motilal and said premises bear Cadastral No. 234 (part) Tardes Division.

(The premises are held under a lease from Pestonji Dossabhai Vessna and Jafferji Moosaji for a term of 42 years and three months, commencing from 18th April, 1918, at the yearly rent of Rupees 132-8-0 and the porch thereof shown on the plan annexed to the said lease is subject to the user by the Lessors and the owners and occupiers of the buildings on the rear of the said premises.)

Dated this 13th day of January, 1926.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,

Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

29, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 23409

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS EWARD LATHAM'S INDIAN FIRST CLASS AND STEEL'S MOULMEIN SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 16th day of January, 1926 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by auction at Sivri Pond Siwri, by order of the concerned.

About 200 tons Eward Latham's Indian first class teak squares, Mark A.S.C. About 50 tons Steel's Moulmein second class teak squares Mark W. S. S. & Co.

BONAFIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES AND MOTOR CAR OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES AND DUNLOP AND EVANS MAKE MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction in convenient lots on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop in Raval Buildings, opposite Messrs. Powell & Co. on Lamington Road by order of the concerned.

Dunlop and Evans make brand new motor tyres, 875 x 105 and tubes 880 x 135 as also chains and regulators for Pearlless tires.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,

Auctioneers.

BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers, 2

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Bombay, Jan. 13.

A rise of 18 to 11 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on short covering. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 8 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 12th instant as under:—
"Trade absorbing contracts. Markets action in face of recent heavy liquidation is quite impressive."

Report of Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. Agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern.
In the American markets the near positions show more steadiness and in consequence of the near approach of the ploughing season, we advise purchases on all declines. The heavy weight of the crop has been disposed of, and any untoward happenings in connection with the preparations for the New Crop will undoubtedly be unduly magnified.

A moderate advance being reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened about Rs. 3/- higher with Broach at Rs. 357½ and gradually improved to Rs. 359/- on buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses, and closed at Rs. 358½ at 3 p.m. Jobbers were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 354/- and going down to Rs. 352½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling closed steady at Rs. 354½ on general buying. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 337½ and touching Rs. 336/- advanced to Rs. 338½ on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 336½. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 287½ and Rs. 289/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday with a moderate demand and about 3,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

The Sewri market is closed to-day. The Marwari Bazar and Sewri markets will be closed to-morrow owing to "Solar Eclipse," and no report will be issued.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Ginn Cotton rates of the bazar.
(B. T.)

Opening 11.0 Rs. 357.
Opening 12.15 Rs. 358½ settlement rate.
Opening 1.30 Rs. 358½.
Opening 2.45 Rs. 358½.
Opening 4.0 Rs. 358½.
Last 4.30 Rs. 358½.

TO-DAY'S.

Highest rate Rs. 359.
Lowest rate Rs. 356½.
The Bazar will be closed to-morrow.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS—3 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 13.
Fully Good Broach April-May 358½
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan 287½
Fully Good Bengal March 289
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan 354½
Fine Oomra March 336

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.
The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th January, 1926.

	Bales.	Cwts.
Cotton	24,345	
Wheat	8,256	
Linseed	1,417	
Rape, etc.	421	
Gingellyseed	1,700	
Poppyseed	185	
Groundnuts	12,129	
Castorseed	3,242	
Rice	29,423	
Myrabollans	5,487	
Cottonseed	19,139	
Mowraeed	Nil.	
Gram	577	
Juar	452	
Masur	Nil.	
Barley	1,958	
Eajri	5,377	
Coal	652	Tons.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Jan. 13.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	310
Bengal Fine M.G.	300
Bengal F.G.M.G.	285
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	295
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	290
Punjab-Americans M.G.	300/95
Wardha-Hing Fine M.G.	350/85
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/85
Yeshmal Fine M.G.	325/70
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335/70
Dhamanganon Fine M.G.	336/60
Amraoti Fine M.G.	335/60
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	335/55
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	315/45
Khandesh Fine M.G.	315/35
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	(Old)
Broach Fine M.G.	382
Broach Fully Good M.G.	
Muthia Fine M.G.	
Muthia F.G.M.G.	290/85
Dharwar S.G.	
Coompta M.G.	345/70
Westerns M.G.	290/310
Westerns H.G.	
Miraj M.G.	340/70
Cambodia M.G.	400/20

BARLEY.

London, Jan. 12.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	In full-pressed Bales Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. 1925 This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	3,578	1,58,084	72,624
Central India	4,537	1,43,794	33,683
Barad and Nagar	2,526	84,375	48,191
Hyderabad-Georani	1,091	28,271	20,269
Boras	3,276	1,71,053	1,72,835
Central Provinces	2,353	88,251	1,01,968
Total Oomra	17,370	6,70,808	4,49,550

	1st Sept. to 7th Jan.	This Year.	Last Year.
Dholera	3,421	85,085	38,000
N.-W. Provinces	739	1,13,920	29,170
Rajputana	601	39,730	16,244
Sind-Punjab	1,800	92,110	1,90,385
Broach	642	1,910	822
Coompta & Dharwar	92	12,877	10,064
Western-Northern	—	6,917	8,376
Cocoonade	—	1,471	829
Tinnevely and	—	6,441	6,385
Cambodia	—	1,879	639
Perian	—	143	6,706
American	—	—	—
Egyptian and	—	28,457	22,683
African	—	—	—
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	352	3,488
Total	24,245	1,01,808	8,13,858

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This Year.	Last Year.
Europe	2,823	1,58,435	1,08,708	
Japan & China	14,614	3,69,676	3,74,113	
Coast Ports	300	7,932	6,675	
Up country by Rail.	—	4,207	7,572	
Alot in harbours for Europe, China and Japan	—	46,617	84,779	
Total	17,737	5,96,867	5,81,844	

COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 12.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 bales	
— Do on Spec. and for Exp. 4,000 bales	
— Do East Indian 500 bales	
Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard	10.96—Good demand.
Egyptian F G F Sakellaris 17.85	
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	
March	19.87
May	19.89
July	18.84
New York Noon Call:—	
March	19.91
May	19.42
July	18.85
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
March	19.31
May	17.68

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

	Liverpool, Jan. 12.
Future Delivery Prices:—	
January	10.23 plus .07
March	10.21 plus .07
May	10.10 plus .05
July	9.94 plus .01
October	9.62 plus .02
January	9.49 plus .03

EGYPTIANS.

	London, Jan. 11.
January	16.85 —.05
March	16.75 —.05
Belgium	106.96
Athens	349.50
Cuban Sugar value 11 1/2	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 12.
January	16.92 plus .02
February	16.85 unchgd.
March	16.80 unchgd.
April	16.80 unchgd.
May	16.80 unchgd.
June	16.80 unchgd.
July	16.83 —.02
August	16.85 —.05
September	17.05 —.05
October	17.10 —.10
November	17.12 —.13
Tone of Manchester improved cloth inquiry, better turn-over.	
Tone of Yarns more encouraging request.	

CLOSING PRICES.

	Liverpool, Jan. 12.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.	
Liverpool:—	
January	10.26 plus .08
February	10.21 plus .07
March	10.21 plus .07
April	10.14 plus .05
May	10.09 plus .04
June	9.99 plus .02
July	9.93 unchgd.
August	9.93 unchgd.
September	9.70 unchgd.
October	9.61 plus .01
November	9.53 plus .01
December	9.50 plus .01
January	9.47 plus .01
Tone:—Steady.	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 12.

	Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 31,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	19,000
Day's Exports to Continent	12,000
Future at New York:—	
March	10.04 plus .14

May	19.49 plus .15
July	18.93 plus .18
October	18.19 plus .11
Spot Cotton at New York	20.70 plus .15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.19 plus .14
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	19.39 plus .16
May	18.96 plus .14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 1/8.	
Demand Bills 4.85.43.	
Silver Foreign mined 68 3/8.	

CLOSING PRICES—AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

	New York, Jan. 12.
Futures at New York:—	
March	19.94 plus .14
May	19.49 plus .15
July	18.93 plus .18
October	18.19 plus .11

	Liverpool, Jan. 12.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	
Liverpool:—	
January	10.26 plus .08
March	10.21 plus .07
May	10.09 plus .04
July	9.93 unchgd.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Jan. 12.
Scinde, "Good"	7.50
Scinde, "Fully Good"	7.90
Scinde, "Fine"	8.30
Bengal, "Good"	7.60
Bengal, "Fully Good"	8.00
Bengal, "Fine"	8.40
Oomra, "Good"	8.30
Oomra, "Fully Good"	8.70
Oomra, "Fine"	8.10
Broach, "Good"	8.80
Broach, "Fully Good"	9.20
Broach, "Fine"	9.60

WHEAT.

	London, Jan. 12.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs Dec/Jan sellers 60	
Rosario Santa Fe—57½ lbs Jan/Feb sellers 57½	
Tone—Easier.	
Australian Jan/Feb, Buyers 61/-	
Tone—Easier.	

SEEDS.

	London, Jan. 12.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—	
Jan/Feb paid £15 13/16	
Feb/Mar buyers £15 13/16	
Tone—Quiet.	
Cottonseed Bombay:—	
Jan/Feb shipment sellers £7 1/2	
Castorseed Bombay:—	
Jan/Feb shipment slow sellers £17 3/4	
Linseed Bombay:—	
Jan/Feb sellers £19 3/4	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton	
Jan/Feb sellers £20	
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton Jan/Feb sellers	
£20	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton nominal.	
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton Jan/Feb	
sellers £19 5/8	
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.	
Yellow Cawnpore Jan/Feb shipment sellers	
£23 1/4	

LINSEED.

	London, Jan. 12.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags, Quiet and easier.	
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net £18 5/8	
Feb Sellers, £17½ April-May Sellers, 31/3	
Jan-April Sellers, 31/6 May-Aug Sellers.	

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Jan. 12.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta:—	
Jan/March sellers 16/3	
July/Sept sellers 15	
Fine White Java C & F Bombay:—	
July/Sept sellers 15½	
July/Sept sellers 15½	
SHARES.	
London, Jan. 12.	
Hongkong Bank £127 1/2	
Chartered Bank £21 3/4	
National Bank £46 1/4	
P and O Bank £9 3/8	
Eastern Bank £6	

FREIGHT OF COAL.

	London, Jan. 12.
Cardiff to Bombay 13/6 to 14.	

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

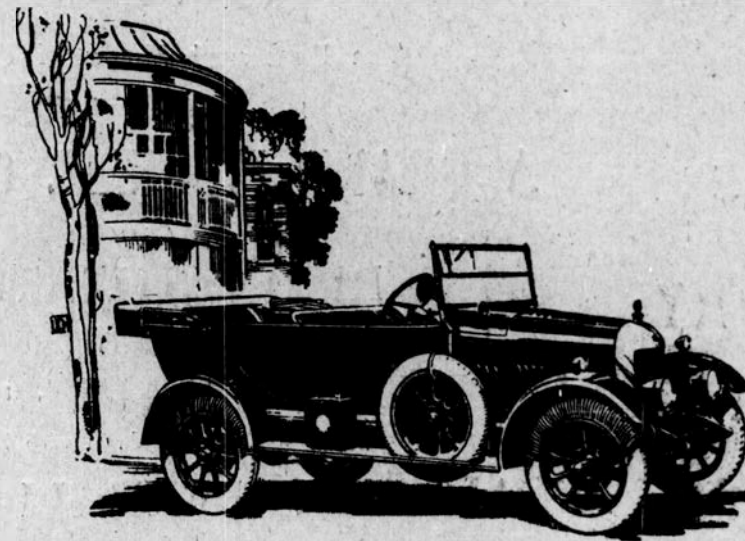
	Bombay, Jan. 13.
JUTE:—Aibion 440, Alliance 510, Anglo India 398, Auckland 262, Barnagore 169, Bally 190, Belvedere 490, Budget Kankannarrah 468, Kelvin 770, Clive 34 1/2, Craig 5/2, Cheviot 232, Dal-housie 370, Delta 453, Empire 50, Fort Gloster 309, Fort William 313, Gondalpara 840, Gouernore 670, Hukumchand 10, Houghly 74, Howrah 37 3/4, Kanarhatty 565, Khurda 405, Kinnison 960, Lonsdowne 255, Lawrence 600, Lothian 360, 2d, Naihati 439, New Central 560, Northbrook 51, Orient 175, Presidency 73, Reliance 62, Standard 385, Union 560, Waverly 7, Hessian 20 3/4, Jute 126	
Cotton:—Dunbar 190, Keshavnram Cotton 42.	
Miscellaneous:—Madon Theatres 3/6, Imperial Bank 1470, Imperial Conty 382.	
Remarks:—Market quieter.	

WIRE OF MESSRS. NORDE & CO.

	Bombay, Jan. 13.
Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, write:— "We received on Wednesday the following cable from our friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:— "Trade absorbing contracts, market action in face of recent heavy liquidation quite impressive." "Our Liverpool friends have cabled as under:— "Market quiet and steady. There are signs of confidence returning owing to good reports respecting Chinese textile markets."	

MORRIS

CARS OF RELIABILITY—LUXURY—COMFORT & ECONOMY.



You can save 50% in running expenses and still enjoy riding Comfort and Luxury if you buy a MORRIS CAR.

AGENTS:

FRENCH MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED,

(ESTABLISHED 1905).

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "DIAMOTO."

Phone No. 21717.

SUB AGENTS:

The Nagpur Automobiles, & General Engineering Co. Ltd., Nagpur.

Empire Automobiles, James Street, Secunderabad.

K. Gulamhussein & Son, 250, Main Street, Mhow.

The Guzerat Garage, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 13.

E C RATE—	
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.	
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.	
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.	
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.	
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.	
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.	
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.	
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 985.	
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1035.	
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1020.	
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T Rs. 119.	
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 115.	
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.	
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207.	
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.	
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.	
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dols. 4.85-2.	
London—Paris Frcs. 128.96.	
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.	
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.	
London—Rome Liras 120.00.	
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.	
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	
Exchange Market was steady.	

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.	
Bar Gold 4/4 10 1/2 downward tendency.	
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/8 quiet.	
Rentes 3 per cent. 47 3/4	
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/8	
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 9/16	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Offering small—	
Quiet.	
Interest day to day loans 4 3/8	
Interest 7 days market loans 4	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3rd December 1925.	

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/4 steady.	
Bar Gold 4/4 10 1/2 downward tendency.	
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/8 quiet.	
London, Jan. 12	
Rentes 3 per cent. 47 3/4	
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/8	
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 9/16	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Offering small.	
Quiet.	
Interest day to day loans 4 3/8	
Interest 7 days market loans 4	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 1/4	

DWELLINGS OF POOR

TRUE TEST OF BOMBAY

LABOUR'S ROUSING RECEPTION AT HORNIMAN.

The fourth session of the Parel Conference was held at Dandekar Thackersey Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. K. F. Nariman M.L.C. presided on the occasion. Mr. B. G. Horniman was one of the distinguished visitors to the Conference. As soon as Mr. Horniman stepped into the Hall he received a rousing welcome and was conveyed to the platform. Amongst those present on the platform were Messrs. A. N. Surve, M.L.C., Punjabhai Thackersey, M.L.C., Gole, Sahasrabudhe, R. K. Vaidya, Farulakar and Dr. S. S. Bhatliwala.

The Conference passed a number of resolutions regarding the pressing needs of the residents of the Northern part of the city, important amongst them being one asking for the extension of free and compulsory education to E. ward, another advocating prohibition, third requesting for widening of municipal franchise while the fourth demanded localisation of the Municipal Corporation.

Mr. R. S. Asawale, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed Mr. Nariman, the President of the Conference, after which Mr. Nariman delivered his address.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Nariman after thanking the delegates for the high honour done him, said that he was actuated to accept their invitation to preside solely because the opportunity it afforded of associating and cooperating with the workers and citizens who are interested in the welfare of the northern area of the city. He had always held that it was a civic duty and responsibility of every representative of the Municipal Corporation, as well as the Members of the Legislative Council, to pay more attention towards the comforts and amenities and development of the northern part of the city than to the other parts, because it was an admitted fact that the northern area was inhabited mostly by the poor, working and almost illiterate class who, were often not able to realize the responsibilities and privileges as citizens as the more educated and better provided inhabitants of the other area. Educated wealthy citizens residing in the south were on account of that fact and opportunities provided by education and wealth were able to enforce and enjoy more of their civic rights and privileges whereas the poor labouring class was usually neglected and ignored because of the unfortunate accident of poverty and ignorance.

Conferences of that description in the northern area were particularly welcome because the only way to remove illiteracy and to create a sense of civic responsibility and also to awaken the public institutions like the Municipal Corporation and Government towards that important section of the citizens, was by educative propaganda work such as was so admirably carried out by means of conferences of that type and the Social Service League under whose auspices such gatherings were held deserved to be congratulated on their laudable and noble undertaking. His suggestion to the organizers and the social workers in that direction was not merely to be content by holding annual conferences but to carry on a regular and insistent propaganda amongst the working classes throughout the year; impressing upon them their claim for equal treatment in civic matters, benefits of sanitation, medical relief and proper housing accommodation. Mr. Nariman then paid a word of praise to the workers of the Social Service League who at great sacrifice and often risking their health visited every nook and corner of that part of the city, enquired into the needs of the working class and moved the authorities towards getting their grievances redressed. They had been mainly instrumental in improving the sanitation, health and general welfare of the citizens of the northern part and he hoped that many more volunteers would enrol themselves for such work.

INVIDIOUS TREATMENT.

A sort of an invidious treatment was meted out to that part of the city both by Government and the Municipal Corporation. If they compared the amenities of life and comforts and luxuries of citizenship that were provided in the aristocratic localities of Malabar Hill and Fort with the miserable conditions that were prevailing in the northern area, they would be convinced the aristocratic localities received special attention and that the richer classes were provided with a paradise at the cost of the poorer ones. As a result of persistent agitation and the democratization due to the extension of franchise and with the co-operation of selfless workers the hitherto existing favouritism and unjust treatment showed signs of decline. He then assured them to do his utmost with the help of his colleagues in the Corporation and Council to see that what were known as "Slum areas" did not bear that disgraceful name any longer.

Mr. Nariman then dwelt upon the pressing needs of the Northern wards, such as education, housing conditions, maternity benefits, drink, evil, and widening of franchise. While speaking of the scandalous housing conditions in those wards, Mr. Nariman severely criticized the doings of Development Department in not providing decent housing facilities for poor but dumping 9 crores of rupees in useless schemes like the Backbay Reclamation. If only a crore of rupees out of that amount had been spared, a good many grievances in the northern part of the city would have been redressed, but so long as an alien and irresponsible government had had a free hand, they could hardly expect a better regard for the real needs of the masses. The working classes in other countries where labour had its dignity and the labourers were considered as human beings with an equal right to exist,

were provided with necessities and comforts and he therefore appealed on their behalf to the Mill-owners and other capitalists to move early in the matter. Labour organisations should not, cease to insist upon their rights and privileges and demand a decent roof and fresh air after a hard day's toil.

ADULT SUFFRAGE.

Coming to the question of widening the franchise Mr. Nariman said that although some advance had been made by giving right to vote to persons paying Rs. 10 as rent, it could hardly be taken as sufficient and just considering the huge population of unfranchised, he could never understand the justice or equity of a division which made the possession of sufficient means as the criterion for the exercise of the elementary rights of citizenship. For, it must be admitted that the right to vote and select one's own representative was not a matter of special privilege. Every citizen of an understanding age, residing in a city should have a voice in its affairs because he was as much affected by the good or bad Municipal administration. It might be argued that an open and unrestricted franchise i.e. right to vote for all adults will not be feasible and practicable in large cities like Bombay. The next best course for the Corporation would be to make it wide as far as possible so as to include the majority of the citizens of the city regardless of position, status and wealth. Hence they had suggested the lower rental basis so as to give right to vote to all tenants paying Rs. 5 and above. But unfortunately that suggestion was turned down. As it was hardly 10 per cent of the total population of the city, it was not a fair representation of the city and to describe the Corporation as a democratic body.

In conclusion Mr. Nariman sounded a note of warning against the spirit of communalism. Communalism had been the bane of the country and it was the duty of every patriotic citizen to set his face sternly against it. And particularly it was disastrous to smaller communities. On the other hand, the representatives of large communities must not take advantage of their majority but treat matters of minor communities as a special trust so that no marked disadvantage should befall them on account of their minority.

BOMBAY THE BEAUTIFUL.

Mr. Horniman who came at the very tag end of the conference was greeted with deafening cheers on his arrival. After Mr. Nariman had introduced Mr. Horniman in a highly eulogistic speech, Mr. Horniman addressed the Conference. He said that he hoped that on that occasion they did not expect him to make a speech. Had he come there with the intention of making a speech—and he believed he had the capacity of making public speeches—but he confessed that the capacity of public speaking had deserted him, as he would have done any other man, after the showers of praises heaped upon him by Mr. Nariman. It left him incapable of uttering any words. Mr. Nariman said that the speaker deserved the praises but he would only assure them, that he would do his best and try to come up to and deserve it in future. He was greatly pleased to learn that soon after his arrival, a Conference was sitting to discuss questions affecting the health, happiness and well being of a large proportion of the residents of this great city. Mr. Horniman referred to his talk with a Frenchman on his last voyage, who called Bombay the most beautiful city he had ever seen. But Mr. Horniman told the audience that when he asked the Frenchman whether he had seen the slums of Bombay, the latter had to admit he had not seen them. The ideal they had to set, said Mr. Horniman, was that they should not describe Bombay by the superficial appearance of Malabar Hill, Queen's Road or Hornby Road but that they should be able to say it was a model city in the whole world in every respect and more particularly as to what ideal dwelling places for workers ought to be. Perhaps, it would be a long time before they could say that of Bombay but he hoped that with the aid of such men as the Chairman of the Conference and men who were on the platform, they were sure to make a great headway in that direction. It was a tremendous task and he almost felt inclined to devote all his time to it. But, he would assure them that every minute that he possibly could spare, he would give in producing those conditions of living that ought to exist for that great class of workers. Concluding, Mr. Horniman expressed his utmost gratitude for the kind and affectionate welcome they had given him.

The Conference then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

UNIVERSITY SEAT IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

M. P. C. C. TO SELECT CANDIDATE ON SUNDAY.

The Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Poona City, wires:—
"An urgent meeting of the executive committee will be held on Sunday 17th instant at nine a.m. in Gajikwad Wada to select a candidate on behalf of the Congress for a vacancy created by Mr. Jayakar's resignation of the University seat in Bombay Legislative Council. Those who wish to stand on behalf of the Congress and are prepared to abide by the resolutions of the Cawnpore Congress are required to send applications to the office before the meeting."

FOOTBALL VETERAN'S DEATH.

LONDON, Jan. 13.
The death has occurred of Mr. John Lewis, Vice-President of the Football Association.—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

CASE AGAINST EDITOR OF "NAWAKAL."

The case in which Mr. Duncan McDonald, District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, has charged Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadikar, Editor of the "Nawa Kal", a Marathi daily of Bombay, with defamation in respect of the publication of a telegram in his paper came up for hearing before Mr. S. S. Rangekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Bhadrakur, pleader, defended Mr. K. P. Khadikar.

The complainant deposed that he had been the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, since December 1920. In October 1923 a "chartal" was declared in Sholapur and a message of that "chartal" was published in the accused's paper "Nawa Kal". The message purported to have come from Sholapur on October 31 and was published in the "Nawa Kal". The complainant alleged that the report which referred to him, his character and office of Superintendent of Police was false and maliciously printed by the accused, the editor of "Nawa Kal". The message as published in "Nawa Kal" was a translation of which was appended to complainant's information read as follows:—
"Chartal" at Sholapur—Indecent Relations Between the "Gandhis" and "Saurashtra" District Magistrate—Sholapur, dated 31st. The Hindus here have declared a "chartal" which still continues. The District Magistrate met the merchants to-day. People believe that these riots were the outcome of the bad conduct of the District Police Superintendent here. He has got a Muslim mistress and it is from the money of the Muslims whom she draws after herself and deceives that the private expenditure of the Superintendent Sahib is defrayed. People think that because of this the Superintendent is always on the side of the Muslims and it is for that very reason that these Muslims make "gips". The merchants have made a request that he should be immediately transferred from here and permission should be given to take out the "Rath" procession. The District Magistrate has given an assurance that after peace is established in the city, permission will be given to take out the procession under military protection if necessary. The shops are, however, still closed.

This telegram, the complainant maintained, was published by the accused, with a view to make people believe that the complainant was living on the immoral earnings of a Muslim woman. It further

attributed to the complainant improper partiality and gross misconduct in the discharge of his official duties. The complainant further alleged that the message contained false and grave imputation against him which had greatly injured him in public estimation and brought public censure on him. The complainant, therefore, prayed for process. A summons was issued, but when the case was called for hearing complainant's counsel requested for postponement which was granted. The case stands postponed to 20th instant.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES' SYMBOLS.

In order to enable voters to identify the candidates for whom they may desire to vote at the ensuing Municipal elections, the Municipal authorities have printed distinctive symbols against the names of the candidates in the voting paper. Candidates, so desiring will have their symbols published in this column:—

MR. LAKHIMDAS ROWJE TARSSEE.

Candidate from C Ward (Bhuteswar).

SYMBOL in dispute with the Municipal Commissioner. Will be published when the matter is settled.

(Adv.)

attributed to the complainant improper partiality and gross misconduct in the discharge of his official duties. The complainant further alleged that the message contained false and grave imputation against him which had greatly injured him in public estimation and brought public censure on him. The complainant, therefore, prayed for process. A summons was issued, but when the case was called for hearing complainant's counsel requested for postponement which was granted. The case stands postponed to 20th instant.

100 MINER ENTOMBED.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN COAL MINE.

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Widburton (Oklahoma)—One hundred miners have been entombed as the result of a terrific explosion in a coal mine this morning with little hope of rescue. The force of the explosion was so great that timber was blown up from the bottom of the pit-shaft.—Reuter.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN C. P.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 13.
P. D. Thatto, Secretary of Darwaha Taluka Association has despatched the following wire to His Excellency the Governor of Central Provinces:—
"There has been a failure of crops in several villages in Darwaha Taluka. Cultivators of about forty villages have presented applications to the Deputy Commissioner either for suspension or remission but no fresh inquiry has yet been undertaken. Patels and Patwaris are, however, collecting land revenues presumably under instructions. I earnestly request Your Excellency to ask the local authorities not to collect land revenue until enquiries are made and applications disposed of."—A. P.

MADRAS RACES.

SEA SPRAY WINS DEOMAR CUP.

MADRAS, Jan. 13.

The penultimate day of Madras big meeting provided a card of seven events. Attendance was good, but the weather conditions were, if anything, on the warmer side. H. E. the Governor was present throughout moving freely in the crowd taking keen interest in the day's sport. For Deomar Cup, the chief event of the day, sixteen ponies took silk. This race produced a most exciting finish. Anwar was ahead when they entered straight, but Sea Spray came with a late rush, winning by short head. The field in the other races were meagre generally and three firm favourites figured as winners.

THE WINTER PLATE. Distance 1 mile. Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.
Nugent Grant's FOX TROT 8-1 Meekings 1
Zamindar of Pallavaram's KAPUR-THALA 9-11 Easton 2
Haji Sir Ismail Sait's HENRY 7-5 Beasley 3
G. M. Khan's TOOMAN 7-0 Rankin 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 23. Places Rs. 15, and Rs. 22.

THE JANUARY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 2,000 second Rs. 700, third Rs. 200.
G. A. Marsh's MADEMOISELLE VITE 7-5 S. Meekings 1
Raja of Bobbili's HAPPY PRINCESS 11-8 J. J. Beasley 2
J. J. Murphy's LOUVISCA 8-4 A. Orme 3
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 38.

THE GIFFIN SCHEME PLATE. Distance about 1 mile. 1 furlong. Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.
J. J. Murphy's DARA'S GIFT 7-10 Rankin 1
Capt. Sir Raja of Venkatagiri's RED COCKADE 7-12 J. Harding 2
H. P. Pearson's LADY MARGOLD 9-5 R. James 3
Raja of Bobbili's MINT HILL 7-10 J. Beasley 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 66. Places Rs. 29 and Rs. 22.

THE POONA PLATE. Distance 1 1/2 miles. Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700, third Rs. 200.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's LUKMI PRASAD 11-8-12 Thompson 1
Rajmahomed Vazir's CHANCHOO 7-9 James 2
Shantidas Askuran's SULIKE 8-3 Burgess 3
Hazam's FAROOQ 7-9 S. Meekings 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 19, and Rs. 23.

THE LEICESTER PLATE. Distance about 1 mile. Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.
M. H. Ahmedbhai's ERINITE 9-0 McPherson 1
Mr. Eve's CZARDA 8-4 Hoyt 2
G. A. Marsh's THE GAFFER 8-6 S. J. Meekings 3
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's LEMBAS 8-3 A. Orme 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 29 and Rs. 23.

THE DEOMAR CUP. Distance 1 mile. Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 4,500 from the Fund. Cup and 3,000 to winner second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500.
A Hazam's SEA SPRAY 7-12 Burgess 1
E. Hazam's ANWAR 7-9 Jones 2
G. H. Essaji's DIRRAH 9-7 Easton 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAXIM 8-12 Thompson 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 73. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 42 and Rs. 45.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE. Distance about 1 mile. Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 300, third Rs. 200.
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's RADIAN 8-0 Thompson 1
Nugent Grant's SUNNY LADY 9-0 May 2
Messrs. Porezes and Choraria's LITTLE GEMROSE 8-4 Meekings 3
Murphy's STAINER 8-2 Orme 4
Totes paid:—Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 1/2 A. P.

PURSE OF £ 14,000.
FOR WELTER WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP
LONDON, Jan. 13.
Mr. David Smith of Aberdeen has offered a purse of £14,000 for fight at Edinburgh between Mickey Walker of America and Tommy Milligan of Scotland for welter-weight championship of the world.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co.; Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.	
13th January, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	19.49
To-day's Opening Rate	19.49
Difference	unchgd.
To-day's Closing Rate	19.43
Difference	-6

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.	
13th January, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.69
To-day's Opening Rate	10.15
Difference	+0.6
To-day's Closing Rate	10.16
Difference	+0.7

Khandi Closing Rate Rs. 358-1/4.
Sewri Market was closed yesterday being Makar Sankranti.
Sewri and Khandi Markets will remain closed today (Thursday) on account of the Solar Eclipse.

METALS.

London, Jan. 12.
English best Selected Copper 604.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £59 13/16
Copper Braziers 475.
Yellow Metal 69 3/4
Hard Spelter 33 1/2
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2
Tin Block £284.

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 12.
Para Up-river Fine, Feb/March dull 40/1.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Spot—
Buyers 43
Sellers 43
April/June buyers 39 1/4
April/June sellers 39 3/4
July/Sent buyers 35 3/4
July/Sent sellers 36 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot—
Buyers 43
Sellers 42 1/2
Tones—Early firmness not maintained good business.

VISHWA BHARAT EXHIBITION.

RECEPTION TO MR. HORNIMAN.

The organisers of the Vishwa Bharat Lokut Exhibition will give a reception to Mr. B. G. Horniman this evening at 6 p.m. on the Exhibition grounds. An interesting programme of entertainment, including "Funnian's Funnies" of Mr. S. C. Meekings of Bengal, has been arranged and a large attendance of guests and visitors is expected.

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO MR. HORNIMAN.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" MODESTY.

"Magnus Eu Veritas" has sent the following letter to the "Times of India":—
"Sir,—It is, indeed, a regrettable loss to our country, that so many friends and admirers of Mr. Horniman were apparently absent on the occasion of his arrival in Bombay. But it is to be regretted that your modesty prevents you from recording the fact that the verandahs and windows, to say nothing of the roof, of the 'Times of India' building were crowded with the members of your staff from all departments who cordially joined in giving the returning 'journalistic lion' of Bombay an ovation which must have been more than a consolation for anything that, as you allege, was lacking on the part of his admirers."

B. P. C. C. THANKS

Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee offer their heartfelt thanks to the public and workers who have wholeheartedly assisted the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in giving the Reception to Mr. B. G. Horniman.

OF OUR OWN CITY.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.
On behalf of the members of the Maharashtra Social Club, Dadar, I have great pleasure to offer you a cordial welcome and greetings on your arrival in Bombay where the citizens regard you as one who belongs to their own city and their exponent of the cause of Mother India.—PATHARE (President).

TRAIN BANDITS' FATE.

KILLED ON SIGHT AND EXECUTED.

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Mexico City.—The Federal troops located the train and bandits, killed several of them on sight, and captured eight, who were immediately executed. All loot was recovered from the bandits who dispersed.—Reuter.

It is authoritatively stated there is no truth in the statement again published in certain newspapers that the Maharaja of Mysore will preside over the Chamber of Princes at Delhi.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 15.

The P. and O. s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with English mails of December 31, due at 4 a.m.
Protest meeting re. Anti-Asiatic Bill in S. Africa, Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m., H.H. the Aga Khan presiding.

SATURDAY, January 16.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

The members of this association will close their business today (Thursday) on account of Solar Eclipse.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Study-Circle in the principles of economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia, will meet to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library Buildings.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tanaka Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 11th instant and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 15th at 6 a.m. s.s. Morioka Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th instant and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 16th at 11 a.m.

XEVIERIAN DINNER.

It is decided to hold a Xavierian Dinner on Saturday the 6th prox. at 8.45 p.m. at the College Hall. The price per head is Rs. 8 and for lady guests Rs. 7 per head. Those who wish to join should send in their names together with their subscription to Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtoola, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, before the 27th January 1926.

R. BALOOJI DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated at the Rajooji Balooji Charitable Dispensary, King George Hindoo Sanatorium, Nasik Road, during the month of December, 1925 was 589 including 358 males, 188 females and 424 children. The daily average attendance was 36.4. There were 218 new admissions.

OPEN AIR WIRELESS CONCERT.

The Bombay Municipality by arrangement with the Bombay Presidency Radio Club will give its tenth Open Air Wireless Concert to-day (Thursday) from 6 to 8 p.m. The following programme of English and Indian Music is arranged by Mr. Noormohamed M. Ching and can be listened to in the Sir Pherozshah Mehta Gardens. 1. Mr. M. Mistry Song "Taro Neman" Raga "Kedar". 2. Mr. C. Mendonza Pianoforte Solo "Lobstrumme" Lizi. 3. Mrs. Meredith Song "She is far from the land" Lambert. 4. Mr. B. Canon Song "Melisande in the wood". 5. Mr. P. M. Mistry Song "Soulful Mari Vato" Comic. 6. Mrs. Meredith Song "Valley of Laughter". 7. Mr. B. Canon Two Songs "Maud Valerie White". 8. Mr. C. Mendonza, Pianoforte Solo Polonaise, Scharwenka. 9. Mr. P. M. Mistry Song "Dhan-na Dhanga-la Dhul-pango, Rag Anasvari". 10. Mrs. Meredith Song "Come for its June". 11. Mr. B. Canon Song "Son of Mine". 12. Mr. P. M. Mistry Song "Majo Indals Bejark". Raga "Bhinapa". 13. Mr. C. Mendonza, Pianoforte Solo "Valse in a Flat" Chopin.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.
In the share market generally speaking rates were weaker in tone in sympathy with the hessian market and most of the dealings were comprised in Howrah which however fluctuated within narrow limits. Cottons showed no alteration in values in the absence of enquiry. In early morning some demand existed for a few of the better class concerns transactions showed no expansion in volume. Rubbers hardly underwent any change for lack of necessary support. Miscellaneous exhibited no outstanding features beyond the usual dealings in the more popular stocks. Government securities were firm. Following were today's closing quotations:—
Government Securities—3 1/2 per cent. Government Paper Rs. 70/3, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 Rs. 100/12.
Jutes—Alliance 515, Barnagore 161, Caledonian 306, Clive 34 1/2, Craig 5/1, Fort William 322, Empire 51/12, Gondalpara 330, Howrah 37 1/2, Hukimchand 10/2, Kankannarah 433, Lansdowne 226, National 25 1/8, Northbrook 5 1/2, Nordica 48 1/2, Presidency 7/10, Union 555, Waverley 7. 13.
Coals—Bokaro and Ranigarh 17/12, Burmah 24/12, Equitable 1/10, Glusick and Hensin 13/4, Jaithy 13/12, Kotras Jheriah 84, Sendra 16 1/8.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence and Demand Bills were one shilling six and three sixteenth pence.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Nawab Muhammad Yusuf Bakhsh Law and Thakur Rajendra Singh have been appointed Ministers for the administration of the "Transferred" subjects in U. P. The number of Ministers has thus been increased to three.—A. P.
Mr. H. R. Panikidger, Barrister-at-Law is appointed to be Standing Counsel, Bengal vice Mr. B. L. Miller, Barrister-at-Law appointed to be Advocate-General.

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Restaurant, near Grant Road Tram Termi-
nus.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1926.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN
MENACE.

The news sent out by Mr. Andrews that he has heard from unofficial sources in South Africa rumours of postponement of the Anti-Asiatic legislation will naturally bring us some relief here, but we would be mistaking the intensity of the forces arranged against the continuance of a self-respecting existence for our countrymen in South Africa were we to imagine that the postponement was a prelude to a change in the attitude of the South African Whites. We must ceaselessly carry on our agitation here to educate public opinion about the real intention of the Hertzog Government in their anxiety to press for the "solution" of the Indian problem. The Abdur Rahman Deputation now in this country is going to tour all over India and help in the process of that education with the first hand information it possesses about the treatment of Indians in the various States of the South African Union. We would draw the particular attention of Indian publicists to the fact that when they impress upon the public mind here the gravity of the Indian situation in South Africa, they should make it clear that the threatened legislation will make their position intolerable in every State of the Union, be it Cape Town, where Indians had until now comparatively better treatment, or be it Transvaal, where they had the worst.

When an ecclesiastic of such high degree as Bishop Talbot of Pretoria makes a public declaration that from a study of the available documents he is convinced that the proposed legislation constitutes a breach of the Gandhi-Smuts agreement, we in India can imagine with what feelings of exasperation and wounded self-respect our countrymen in South Africa read in the European press of that country assurances to them that the new legislation would give them "substantial benefits and amenities" if only the South African Government made proper use of its powers? A former Minister in that Government when in charge of Indian affairs had the eponymy to declare that Indian interests and rights would be safe in his hands. His successor is now anxious to make the Indian position so safe that if the proposed legislation gets through, if not in March then in May, there will very soon be left no Indians in South Africa to claim any interests or to fight

for any rights. We notice that the South African Whites are indignant over the attitude of the Indian press, and have joyfully requisitioned the help of retired Anglo-Indian officials, who have carried their hostility to our countrymen across the Indian Ocean, and are anxious to warn South Africa not to surrender to "Indian clamour." We must insist that in this legislative campaign for the "extermination" of Indians from South Africa, the Imperial Government do not surrender to South African clamour, we must, through the Legislative Assembly and in other ways, again impress upon the Government of India that if they do not utilise the occasion of the rumoured postponement of the Anti-Indian legislation in urging the Imperial Government to intervene on behalf of India, they will undermine the foundation of the Empire, making its existence not worth ten years' purchase. We are glad Bombay has taken the lead in re-inforcing the demand made by the Cawnpore Congress by organising a public meeting of protest under the presidency of H. H. the Aga Khan and we have no doubt tomorrow's demonstration of sympathy with our countrymen in South Africa will be worthy of the occasion.

THE VOICE OF INDIAN LABOUR

The proceedings of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Madras indicate with what welcome rapidly the Trade Union movement is growing in the country. The speech of the President of the Congress will prove a valuable guide in stimulating Trade Union activity in this country. Mr. Giri, who has made a personal study of Labour organisation, formulated in his presidential address some very constructive suggestions for accelerating the progress of the movement. In a useful review of the growth of Indian Trade Unionism, from 1918 when the movement first took root in India to 1922 when it gathered a much-desired momentum, Mr. Giri noticed the three stages through which it had passed. First came the stage of individual organisation, when the operatives in a particular factory came together to form a Union; then came the second stage, that of co-operation between such individual unions, which gave rise to bodies like the Central Labour Board in Bombay. The third stage was that of co-ordination and the All-India Trade Union Congress is itself an index of the efforts of organised Labour in India towards co-ordinated activity. We hope this historical survey will help the friends of Labour organisation to take stock of the work done and will also make them realise the magnitude of the work which still remains to be done. We have not even secured the entry into the fold of Trade Unionism of every class of industrial labour in the country. In the coal mining areas, for example, no serious beginning has yet been made to secure organisation of the workers.

Mr. Giri pleaded for the organisation of agricultural labour, a task much more difficult than that of appealing to factory workers to unite for the defence and promotion of common interests. Agricultural labour can be persuaded to come together for the purpose of organisation only when educated men from the cities make themselves thoroughly familiar with rural conditions and educate the peasant folk to the need of combination on a professional instead of on a caste-basis. We are not sure that the landlord interest all over the country will appreciate such educational work amongst the peasants. Landlordism is far more likely to regard it as a blow to its power and prestige, an attitude which it did adopt in the United Provinces during the Kesan agitation in those parts. Mr. Giri would like to make it clear that the proposed agricultural Labour Unions should stand as happy media between the landlord and the tenant. It will benefit the landlord as well as the tenants if the educated landlords welcome such unions, but the experience of the pioneers of every movement for the amelioration of the peasant's lot in India is that the landlord, whether educated or not, is out to prevent any combination of the farm labourers which can teach them to defend their own interests. We shall have to organise agricultural labour unions without regard to the wishes of landlordism. The same remark apply to the political education of organised Labour. There is a feeling amongst capitalists, which is reflected in the Labour legislation the Government of India have proposed, that Trade Unions should not dabble in politics. As Mr. Giri rightly pointed out, the trade unionists have as much right to hold par-

ticular views on current political affairs as any other body of men. It is suicidal to the best interest of the labour movement to prohibit it from formulating political views and prosecuting a political programme. We hope in the widening orbit of that movement in India, the right of political association for the organised workers will continue to be stressed and vindicated.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The ways of the Currency Commission are absurd beyond imagination. Their latest reported freak is the decision to depute some of their members to the United States to study on the spot the conditions of gold supply. Gold is not produced to-day, in the largest proportionate quantity, in the United States; and if, therefore, they really wanted to study "the conditions of gold supply" on the spot, the country they ought to have visited was Africa rather than the United States. The latter has no doubt accumulated a huge store of gold in its banks, the gold lying practically idle; and there are not wanting deluded English economists who believe that the one obsession of the United States financiers and bankers to-day is how to dispose of this surfeit of gold. But those bankers and financiers of America have not yet discovered a satisfactory way of disposing of this gold; and, for our part, we rather doubt if they really want to give it away. In the circumstances, we cannot see what good the Loyal Commission expects to achieve by this high-priced jaunt to America. It will, of course, be an excellent holiday at India's expense to some of the Commissioners, who may be in need for such a holiday, almost in the same way that the Government of India have afforded a costly holiday to the ex-President of the Assembly, on the fimsiest of all pretexts—the camouflage of scissors-and-paste which has eventually materialised itself as the much-vaunted work on Indian Federation. Any teacher in any one of our local colleges could have done the work at one-hundredth the cost which the Government of India have incurred in retaining Sir Frederick's services for such special work.

In the case of the Currency Commission, however, the crass stupidity of the American programme becomes unspeakable. They have in this country managed to follow the most unusual programme of examining witnesses, all and sundry, in camera, on the advertised plea that they will not have the proceedings of the Commission affect the bullion market or the exchange quotations. The members of the Commission must really be ninnyes,—notwithstanding the fact that they have the incalculable advantage of having Sir Purushottamdas as a colleague to inform and enlighten them,—if they seriously believe that its proceedings even now do not affect the bullion market, in so far as such proceedings can affect markets. Besides, it must lie with the Commission so to conduct their proceedings, in the light of day of course, as to be fool-proof as well as knave-proof. Simply by putting questions to the witnesses, we fail to see how the final decision of the Commission can be indicated, so, moreover, as to induce an unhealthy degree of speculation in the bullion and the exchange markets. The proceedings that should really be conducted in camera, and which should be most sedulously guarded against leakage, are the final deliberations; and the critics of the Commission and its methods must be pardoned if they fear that leakage may not be sufficiently guarded against, if they go about gallivanting the world in a light-hearted mood of holiday-making the cost of which has to be paid by the Indian taxpayer! Will the Government of India have sanity enough to prevent, while it is yet time, the Commission indulging in such roving propensities as are fraught with incalculable harm to India?

Notes of the Day.

The Ethics of Reporting.

The "Times of India," and its tin-can appendage the "Evening News," have, in an abnormal fit of stupidity and malice, advertised their sense of fairplay through descriptions of Mr. Horniman's arrival. We never expected them to be ecstatic about the event, but we did presume that they were capable of fair reporting. The mar-supial-sheet set the pace by deploring the absence at five o'clock in the morning of crowds at Kalyan to receive Mr. Horniman, but we imagined that the scenes in the

procession were an adequate corrective for the virulence of pre-breakfast effusions. The "Times" staff evidently decided, after watching the procession, to belittle its magnitude for the delectation of Yacht-Club imperialists. It was all a "trifle chaotic," complains the "Times" representative. Indeed the crowd was not "enormous" at all, an interesting reflection from the reporter who was seen gallantly gasping for space in the crush of idle "stragglers." Liars contradict themselves, for in the next paragraph the voracious registrar of events bemoans the suffocative pressure of the throng. Chastened by the momentary recollection of the truth, the reporter rails at the features of a procession the like of which the conscript crowds of even a viceregal visit have never furnished. The music failed to win the approbation of the listening critic. He had been watching every detail, even to the extent of assessing the condition of flags. In his enthusiasm for accurate presentation, he plunges into vulgar flippancy. The size of a pet aversion affords vast entertainment to the reporter. At this rate, reporters may earn the esteem of employers by sarcastic comment on the eclair, the aga and the appearance of men and women who figure on a public occasion. It is execrable taste, but in the greatest journal of the East it is valued as smart work. Did time permit, we could give a parody of the style, by describing the reception of some low-chinned and thick-skulled bureaucrat; but faithful reporting in the "Times" is limited by the distortions of spite. Evidently the "Times" did not like the mammoth demonstration and so gave way to senile peevishness.

Six Years Old.

On Sunday last the League of Nations became six years old. To non-European eyes the usefulness of the League has been mainly in the domain of social and Labour investigation, and it is certainly true that its attempts to eliminate the possibility of friction between belligerent groups in Europe flung up into actual war have been to a considerable success. But subject nations of the world cannot forget the fact that for them the League is a League of White Nations. The entry of Germany into the League may give it an addition of prestige, but so long as America and Russia stand out, the League is sure to appear outside Europe as an Association of Continental Powers organised to defend and promote European capitalist interests. It was to serve the petroleum interests of capitalist Europe that the unjust award of Mosul to Iraq, which means to Britain, was made in the teeth of the ably defined Turkish protests. India which contributes no mean amount to the League's expenses cannot hope to get justice from the League so long as her case cannot be put before it by the real representatives of the Indian people.

An Apt Retort.

Some of our Indian military officers appear to be fond of imitating the prejudices of the average British military man in India with regard to the educated classes of this country. Captain Banerjee, a member of the Sken Committee, cannot possibly be so de-Indianised as to forget why Indian newspapers cannot devote attention to military matters. As Mr. Hayavadana Rao, the Mysore journalist, whom the gallant Captain was examining informed him, editors would gladly give military matters the requisite attention if the necessary material was placed at their disposal. Even with the notorious effort of officialdom to make the question of Indian defence almost a prohibited subject for discussion by Indians, men like Sir Dinshaw Wacha interested themselves in it, forty years back and educated Indian public opinion regarding the need for controlling the extravagant army expenditure. Captain Banerjee, however, presumably unaware of this, burst forth with the remark "My charge is that you people have been talking and writing about nothing but politics, politics and politics." It was a very apt retort which another Indian member of the Committee made in reply to this outburst when he reminded his colleague that it was the politician who had brought about the Sken Committee.

Shut Out.

The fact is that during the last two generations official policy in India has been to shut out deliberately from army careers those very classes in Indian society who have been functioning as its natural leaders. To that policy was due the invention of the artificial distinction between martial and non-martial races and the abolition of separate Brahmin regiments. Every effort on behalf of educated Indians to take interest in the problems of defence of their own country was ridiculed and set at naught. English educationists in India

like Mr. Monk of the Delhi University who gave evidence recently before the Sken Committee wonder why there was no governing class in India which could provide candidates for responsible posts and find an answer which shows appreciation of the Indian view of the matter. "Every statement" said Mr. Monk, "that Indians are not fit to govern themselves is a virtual admission that we have not enabled them to govern themselves, because we have not provided them with the educational system that we middle class English men know perfectly well is the only thing that enables us to govern ourselves." Our educational system was devised only to produce clerks, not to produce real citizens endowed with the feeling of the duty of defending their country. The national schools do try to evoke that feeling and earn bureaucratic disfavour.

Soviet Politics.

The Soviet Government has issued decrees suspending the elections in Moscow, Leningrad and other centres and postponing the usual Soviet Congresses which are annual functions. This has caused the Continental press to wonder whether there is in the rumours from Riga, the fertile source of news supply to Western Europe regarding Russian affairs, any truth after all when they say that men at the head of affairs at Moscow are divided into two camps. The special correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" gives in a recent issue of that paper an exhaustive summary of the tendencies now observable in Soviet administration and reports that Zinoviev, who is at the head of the Third International, has definitely fallen out with Stalin, Kameev and Chicherin. Zinoviev is all for a world revolution, and ridicules the "real politik" of the other Commissars who stick to what they call "Leninism," and are anxious to improve first and foremost the position of the Russian proletariat, and bring order into the economic confusion which still obtains in Russia, instead of wasting energy on a world propaganda to further Soviet ideas.

Willing to Negotiate.

After Chicherin's return to Moscow on Dec. 22 last, when he related his experiences with the diplomats of Western Europe and found that everywhere he was considered as the accredited representative of Soviet foreign policy and that business interests were anxious to deal with him, Stalin declared that the Soviet Government was quite willing to open negotiations with the creditors in foreign countries who demanded payment for their advances to the Russian State under the Tsarist regime. He was anxious to come to an agreement with them, and the Soviet Government would be prepared to give them industrial concessions instead of hard cash. He is willing to begin with disarmament and looks to a future in which the only struggle will be "the struggle for the continuance of peace." He would like to set up an international movement in furtherance of this idea, to combat against those "who oppress the worker nations." In Continental political circles the expression of these views is considered as an indication that Russia is willing to join the League of Nations under certain assurances. Stalin has even promised that the Soviet Government will cease to make propaganda in Asiatic territories.

Scant Courtesy.

When municipal bodies in this country have Chief Officers thrust upon them by Government, they have a tendency to act towards these bodies as if they were their servants only in name. The Madras Corporation had the unpleasant experience last Saturday to find that the head of its executive officer chose to adopt an attitude of scant courtesy towards its President. In Madras the practice evidently is that the Commissioner does not attend the Corporation debates as a matter of routine but is sent for only when required. On a discussion arising as to how certain papers were lost, the President sent for the Commissioner, who by the way is an Indian Government officer. The latter deferred prompt compliance with the President's request for attendance on the ground that he was busy with urgent work, and the Corporation had to pass on to other business, until he could be present. "When, finally, he turned up at the flag end of the session," the "Swarajya" says, "his comportment was not such as could restore good temper to the outraged Council." It is a serious obstruction to the growth of healthy discipline and the efficient conduct of civic administration that the head of the Municipal Executive in Madras should give occasion for complaint on the score of good manners. The only remedy to stop such discourtesy is to secure for the municipal body itself the appointment of its own Chief Executive Officer, instead of having one imposed upon it by the Government.

MORE HEARTY GREETINGS

GLOWING TRIBUTES TO
MR. HORNIMAN.

INDOMITABLE TRIBUNE OF ALL

We give below some more messages of hearty greetings from amongst those which Mr. Horniman has received from his innumerable friends and admirers all over India. It will be noticed that all claim him as their own champion without distinction of caste, creed, or race or profession. The journalist, the humanitarian, the political fighter, the subject of the Indian State,—all look upon him as their indomitable tribune.

GRAVE INJUSTICE ENDED

BENARES, Jan. 12.
Offer you most cordial welcome. Glad the grave injustice is ended and your powerful pen and voice will again plead in India's cause, truth, justice, honesty (and) public administration.—MALAVIYA.

A GOD-SEND

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.
Convey my welcome to Mr. Horniman. India rejoices to have him back and I feel his visit as God-send at this juncture. He may unite India in every sphere of our activities.—B. DAS.

PUNJAB'S WELCOME

LAHORE, Jan. 12.
Personally and on behalf of the Punjab Congress Committee offer hearty greetings on your arrival in India after prolonged compulsory absence. Punjab extends a warm welcome and is eagerly waiting for your visit.—SATYAPAL, General Secretary.

TRUE LOVER OF FREEDOM.

AMRITSAR, Jan. 12.
"Welcome back India. At last Government repented its folly. Indians need co-operation of all true lovers of freedom like you in their struggle for liberty.—Girdharlal."

BROTHER JOURNALISTS' WELCOME

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.
On behalf of myself and my staff I offer you hearty welcome to your city of love. We wish you long life and prosperity and success to your courageous and untiring efforts for the attainment of Swaraj for your adopted Motherland.—R. N. MANDLIK (Editor, "Lokamanyu").

BURMA JOURNALISTS' CONGRATULATIONS

RANGOON, Jan. 11.
Congratulations for your brave fight and success. Burma journalists and public join in cordial welcome.—BHATTACHARJI (Editor, "Rangoon Mail").

FROM OLD LIEUTENANTS

DELHI, Jan. 11.
Heartiest loving welcome.—RAGHAVAN and CHANDRA.

ANOTHER GREATFUL LIEUTENANT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.
Congratulation from grateful K. M. SAHA of the "Englishman."

HUMANITARIAN'S GREETINGS

BULSAR, Jan. 11.
Hearty greetings on your arrival in Bombay.—LALLUBHAI JHAVERI.

UNCONTROLLABLE EMOTIONS

BULSAR, Jan. 12.
Can't control emotions. Welcoming you to Bombay.—NATHUBHAI (President, Congress Committee).

TIMELY RETURN.

To "THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE".
Sir,—Mr. Horniman has come back to India at a time when his services were badly required.
This is a time when India needs, when she is divided on account of differences of opinion, and the common bond of union has been set aside for some trifling reasons, a leader of the type of Mr. Horniman to bring about a compromise, which will make freedom possible within a short period.
Mr. Horniman has tried to enforce this on all occasions, and may the political temperature which is raised high come to normal through the administration of his writing and lecture doses.—Yours, etc.,
D. S. BAIJPAIE.

MR. HORNIMAN AND BOMBAY CORPORATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE".
Sir,—Will the Bombay Municipal Corporation fight shy of according an official reception to the hastily arrived (and not the officially incoming, ungazetted Governor of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Horniman, whom the grateful Indian public will, doubtless, appoint the President of the Indian National Congress for the current year. The Municipal Councilors are well aware of the fact that it is never too late to act graciously.—Yours, etc.,
S. A. C.

HARD WORK AHEAD

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.
I hope you got the wire I despatched a few minutes ago to Kalyan to offer you my cordial welcome on your entering the precincts of Bombay. I congratulate you on the many way in which you have asserted your rights and ultimately succeeded. You come to Bombay at a most critical time and when you have had time to settle down and study things for yourself, I am sure you would realise that very hard work lies before you in the direction of establishing once more the unity which you left behind, when you were cruelly taken away on that fateful morning which I can vividly recall as I write. You bring with you a freshness of outlook, which will, I am sure, enable you to study the situation free from the bias, created in the minds of most of us, who have been, during the last seven years, active participants in the events which have happened. I wish you long life and all health for the prosecution of your aims and ideals.—M. R. JAYAKAR.

LAHORE'S INVITATION

LAHORE, Jan. 12.
Thanks wire. Expect you here or else Delhi on the 18th. Love from us all.—CHAMANLAL.

A FRONT RANK FIGHTER

DELHI, Jan. 12.
The injustice is after all undone and the "Hindustan Times" extends to you a warm welcome back to your adopted country and to the front rank of the fighters for her freedom.—JAIKRAMDAS.

TYPICAL "JOHE BULL"

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.
Gold bless you for coming to India. May you ever live to enable India to prosper under your guidance in all "directions". You are a "John Bull" of the truest type, giving everything and taking nothing in return for "others". Your fidelity to India in her sad plight has become proverbial and India will never forget her noble champion. I write this note, shedding tears of intense joy on your return and pray that Indians of all shades of opinion will serve you well and faithfully. I regret I am not able to participate in the public demonstration in your honour owing to uncontrollable circumstances, but I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you at an early date. With my humble and heartiest greetings.—M. T. KADERBHROY.

INDOMITABLE TRIBUNE

DELHI, Jan. 12.
Heartiest welcome and affectionate greetings to the indomitable tribune.—ASAF ALI.

SUPPORTER OF INDIA'S BATTLE

BROACH, Jan. 12.
Sincere welcome. May God grant you greater strength than ever for supporting India's battle for freedom.—CHANDULAL DESAI.

ALL BEST WISHES

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.
My brother and myself offer you our heartiest congratulations on your return to India in spite of many difficulties. With all best wishes and love.—B. MANIAR.

A FIGHTER FOR MASSES

POONA, Jan. 11.
I, on behalf of Ward No. 6 Voters' Association, Poona City, most heartily congratulate you on your return to India after a very long exile, and hope you will again in earnest take up the righteous cause of liberty for India. In conclusion, on behalf of the Association, I wish you all health to enable you to put up a strong fight for the masses of India at this delicate moment.—G. S. GORE (Secretary).

THE GREATEST VOLUNTEER

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.
We, the humble Volunteers of Gurjar Brahmin Volunteer Corps, take this opportunity of greeting the greatest Volunteer of our Motherland India, on his return from exile.—D. K. BHATT (President).

STATE'S SUBJECTS' GREETINGS

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.
The Idar Prajakiya Mandal and other Associations affiliated with it tender hearty welcome to Mr. B. G. Horniman when he returns to his adopted Motherland after a long period of 7 years' deportation.—H. H. THAKAR (Vice-President).

GERMAN CRISIS

COALITION ATTEMPT
FAILS.

LUTHER TO FORM GOVT.?

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Berlin.—Efforts of the Centre Party and the Democrats to organise a big coalition have been early shipwrecked owing to the Socialist Party in the Reichstag emphatically declining to participate. It is regarded as "practically certain that President Hindenburg will now ask Dr. Luther to form a Government.—Reuter.

HOPES IN DR. LUTHER.

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Berlin.—President Hindenburg has charged Dr. Luther to form Cabinet.—Reuter.

DECLINE IN BRITISH SHIP-BUILDING.

LLOYD'S RETURN FOR LAST QUARTER OF 1925.

LONDON, Jan. 12.
A further decline in British ship-building is revealed in the Lloyd's return for the three months ended 31st December. The tonnage under construction during that period was 835,000 which is 124,000 below that of the previous three months and 412,000 below that of the same period of the previous year. The present situation is a record low level since September 1909.
Italy for the first time has taken a lead in foreign ship-building, and is at present constructing 309,000 tons of the total world's tonnage of 2,000,000 tons. Internal combustion engines with a tonnage of 1,007,000 are overtaking steamers with 1,041,000 tons.—Reuter's Special.

ANTI-ASIATIC BILL.

BOMBAY TO RECORD EMPHATIC
PROTEST.

TOMORROW'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, convened under the joint auspices of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Central Khilafat Committee, the Bombay Swaraj Party, the Bombay Muslim League, the National Municipal Party, the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, the National Home Rule League and other Associations, to record their emphatic protest against the proposed Anti-Asiatic Legislation in South Africa will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Excelsior Theatre, when His Highness the Aga Khan will preside.

WAR-TIME DEBT OF GOVT.
OF INDIA.

£ 1,000 ANONYMOUS DONATION.

LONDON, Jan. 12.
The Secretary of State for India has received a donation of £1,000 from a donor anonymously subscribing himself as "Shinawar", as a contribution towards the debt incurred by the Government of India in wartime. Lord Birkenhead, in accepting the gift, which will be applied for the purpose specified, on behalf of the Government of India and himself expresses cordial thanks to the donor and warm appreciation of the spirit prompting the donation.—Reuter.

JAPANESE TARIFF AGAINST
INDIAN PIG-IRON.

WILL INDIA RETALIATE?

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13.
Tokyo.—The Cabinet meets on 15th January to discuss the raising of tariff on pig-iron from India bearing in mind the possibility of retaliation by Indian cotton interests if the tariff is raised.—Reuter.

MR. R. MACDONALD AND
BALDWIN REGIME.WHAT MR. HORNIMAN ACTUALLY
SAID.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.
In a statement to the Associated Press Mr. B. G. Horniman unequivocally denies the statement of a Delhi correspondent that "he entirely disagrees with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that the people in England are tired of the Baldwin regime." Mr. Horniman agrees with Mr. MacDonald's statement. All he said in a private conversation was that many people in England were equally tired of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.—A. E.

RIOT AT ALEPPO

ELECTIONS SEQUEL.

8 KILLED : MANY INJURED.

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Paris.—According to an official communiqué, the hostility of the Feudal Chiefs to the elections for the Syrian Constituent Assembly, which are at present being held, resulted in a riot at Aleppo, where the Chiefs stage-managed an attack on the prison with a view to securing the release of prisoners as reinforcements to their campaign. The police and the military stifled the revolt though a policeman, a prisoner and six rioters were killed, and several on both sides were injured, including a French officer.—Reuter.

MANDATES COMMISSION
SESSION AT ROME.M. BRIAND'S PLEA FOR
POSTPONEMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Paris.—M. Briand has asked the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, which is to examine the British and French mandates in Iraq and Syria, respectively, and which is due to meet at Rome on 5th February, to postpone its sitting as the first report of M. De Jouvenel has not yet been received.—Reuter.

SUBSIDY TO RUBBER.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION'S SCHEME.

LONDON, Jan. 13.
New York.—The Rubber Association of America is considering the proposal to earmark ten million dollars annually for five years to plant

rubber trees in the Philippines or Sumatra.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 13.
New York.—The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has authorised the appropriation of ten million dollars "to assure the public and motor manufacturers an adequate supply of rubber at reasonable prices". A committee has been appointed to organise the work and apply for the charter. Several of the largest companies have announced their readiness to take an allotment of stock. Mr. Reeves, General Manager of the Chamber, stated that it was likely that small producers of rubber in far corners of the world, who were not held by the British "monopoly," would sell their rubber if they were assured of a centralised shipping point where the material could be pooled.—Reuter's Special.

E. INDIES RUBBER PRODUCE FOR 1925.

LONDON, Jan. 13.
Batavia.—The provisional estimates for 1925 show a tremendous increase in the native rubber produce by fifty per cent since 1924, giving a total of 129,700 tons gross, or 84,000 net, compared with 104,000 estate rubber which only increased by fifteen per cent.—Reuter's Special.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN

IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Rapallo.—A bulletin states that Sir A. Chamberlain passed a very satisfactory night. Cough continues, but the temperature has fallen, and catarrhal affection on the right side of the respiratory organs has considerably decreased. Everything points to a rapid recovery owing to the patient's strong constitution and perfect functioning of the heart.—Reuter.

REICHSBANK REDUCES RATE OF
DISCOUNT.

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Berlin.—The Reichsbank has reduced its rate of discount from nine to eight per cent.—Reuter's Special.

DANGER NOT YET.

ASIATIC BILL POSTPONED?

"VESTED INTERESTS" DEFINED.

OFFER OF MAHATMA'S ARBITRATION
NOT ACCEPTED.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 12.
Mr. C. Andrews cables from Capetown under date January 12th:—

I have received unofficial news that it is very unlikely that Asiatic Bill will come up before March at the earliest possible date, but it is also not improbable that it will be postponed till May.

The Cape "Argus" in an editorial referring to my own statements concerning the breach of faith now accepted by the Bishop of Pretoria, declares the Union Government's last session amended the Act of Union inserting the name of God into the Constitution itself. Therefore, the same Government could not possibly outrage morality by committing a breach of faith immediately after. Moreover it is extremely doubtful if the Smuts-Gandhi settlement is rightly interpreted by myself, because Mr. Patrick Duncan displayed during the Class Areas Debate Mahatma Gandhi's letter defining the phrase "vested rights" as only referring the Transvaal townships not mentioning Natal. Therefore, no actual breach, probably, will be committed. The editorial calls on Mahatma Gandhi for explanation, and agrees that the Bill should be held over, pending the final settlement of this disputed question. I have explained in replying that Mahatma Gandhi has offered arbitration, but the offer has been unaccepted.

LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

COLD SHOULDER TO INDIAN
DEPUTATION.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13.
Sir Devaprasad Sarvadikari interviewed by Reuter intimated that the Indian Deputation had not been officially recognised by the Union Government because of the desire of the latter to exclude from their consideration this difficult question and anything bordering on outside interference. Government while affording the deputation every facility in the prosecution of their enquiries had set its face against anything in the nature of a conference. But Sir D. Sarvadikari thought that a heart to heart talk with South African representatives would not do harm, but in all probability would do a great deal of good. The deputation had hitherto not seen any of the members of the Government, but had the advantage of informal discussions with government officials and prominent members of the Assembly and hoped to have the opportunity of meeting Dr. Malan, Minister of Interior, shortly. Sir D. Sarvadikari added that if the deputation could in any way assist when the Class

COAL INDUSTRY ENQUIRY.
DEMAND FOR RESTORING 8-HOUR
DAY.

LONDON, Jan. 12.
A demand for the restoration of the eight-hour day in the mines was the chief point in the evidence submitted before the Coal Commission on behalf of the owners. They declared that the standards of living must rest on stable economic conditions, while savings could also be effected and earnings increased, if the miners attended work with greater regularity. The owners, in their evidence, pointed out that absenteeism in Scotland averaged three and a half per cent, while in England and Wales it was eight and a quarter. The owners expressed their willingness to meet the miners with utmost goodwill, but they opposed the establishment of a compulsory machinery for the settlement of disputes. They were unable to point to any royal road for the recovery of the industry but were confident that lower costs of production would stimulate the already growing demand for British coal.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Evan Williams, President of the Mining Association, questioned by the Chairman, Sir Herbert Samuel, declared that they were not afraid of competition from oil in the future. He believed that in the case of big miners the cost of oil-burning was greatly in excess of coal-burning, and there was no reason why in the course of time coal should not put into liners in form to enable them to use it with greater economy than oil. He expressed the opinion that the very existence of Britain depended on a larger export trade in coal. Large contracts were often lost simply through the difference of three half-pence or three-pence per ton, compared with foreign coal. The Chairman declared that if the Association's proposals were accepted, British miners would be working longer than the French, Belgian and

Areas Bill came before Parliament they in all probability, would extend their stay in South Africa.—Reuter.

IN THE ASSEMBLY

DELHI, Jan. 13.
The ballot to determine non-official resolutions for the sitting of the Assembly on 28th January was held to-day. Kuntar Gangra and Sinha has drawn the first place for the resolution to inquire into the administration of Santhal Parganas. Mr. Gopaladas Singh drew the second ballot for the resolution proposing retaliation against South Africa by imposing reciprocal disabilities of non-Indian South Africans in respect of franchise, public services, rights regarding properties, trade, mining, and navigation licences and to deprive them of special privileges in criminal trials and impose prohibitive import duty on South African coal.
Other resolutions include one by Haji Wajihuddin for the comfort of railway passengers. Mr. Acharya's resolution that the Assembly's resolution by binding on Government if passed thrice by the Assembly and Mr. Sadiq Hussain's motion for the release of Moplah prisoners.—A. P.

LIBERAL PLEA FOR POSTPONEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12.
Mr. Chintamani, General Secretary, Council of the National Liberal Federation, India, and the Chairman of the U. P. Liberal Association, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary, Viceroy:—"On behalf of the Council of the National Liberal Federation, India, and the Committee of the U. P. Liberal Association I would earnestly request His Excellency the Viceroy and his Government to make urgent efforts to secure postponement of the further consideration of the South African Anti-Asiatic Legislation until at least the Government of India's Deputation have reported, and they and the people of India have had time to consider the report. The situation is most anxious and I pray His Excellency's Government may act promptly and do full justice to India's unanswerable case."—A. P.

GOVT. TAKING "ALL POSSIBLE STEPS"

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 13.
The following telegram has been received from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India:
"With reference to your telegram of 11th January please assure the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India His Excellency the Governor-General and his Government are taking all possible steps to deal with the difficult situation."—A. P.

ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 13.
New York.—The anthracite strike negotiations broke down because the owners insisted on complete arbitration whereas the miners maintained that arbitration was only acceptable on the basis of increased wages without reductions. There is reason to believe that the miners are embarking on an effort to close down the mines completely. The Grievance Committee of Pennsylvania Coal Company has decided to launch a movement to call out all anthracite mine maintenance men and force the issue.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Jan. 12.
New York.—A conference between employers and representatives of strikers in anthracite coal-mines adjourned without coming to a settlement. The date of the renewal of negotiations has not been determined.—Reuter's Special.

Pooná, Jan. 13th.—Sergeant Brown of Kirkee Arsenal has been acquitted of the charge of misappropriating 76 lbs. of tinman solder from a quantity in his charge.

German miners. Mr. Williams replied that their wages would be considerably higher. He asserted that the unrest in the industry was not spontaneous but was the result of a deliberate attempt on the part of the miners' leaders to prevent a reconstruction of the industry by private enterprise after decontrol. The memorandum of the Mining Association, submitted prior to taking evidence, said that if the railway wages bill was reduced, all rates on the mineral and goods traffic could be reduced by 25 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

GALA DAY IN BARODA

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

ADDRESSES TO MAHARAJAH.

(From our Special Representative.)

BARODA, Jan. 13. The extensive grounds of public gardens were thronged by crowds of people to witness the illuminations and other interesting items such as wrestling, magic performances and scouting musical concerts. Visitors were provided with various entertainments which were continued right up to eleven at night. Undaunted by cold, people even from outlying districts had come in large numbers. The display of swords playing attracted special attention, while the simple unsophisticated peasants congregated round bhajan parties amongst which one from the village of Vaghodia drew large crowds. As the Maharaja and a member of the royal family moved from one place to another they were cheered by the people. The people's fair and the illuminations in the public park in short provided an enjoyable evening and none felt sorry for having spent time and effort to walk the distance and more from one camped tent to another.

The durbars at Lakshmi Vilas Palace which was notified to be held today has been postponed till Friday morning when the Maharaja is expected to make an important declaration. His joint reply is eagerly awaited.

Reports have been received of the jubilee celebrations having been gone through in most of the towns and villages of Baroda State. In many cases people were not satisfied with mere feasting and entertainment—they had raised funds to perpetuate the jubilee by raising some memorial of public usefulness, such as, tank, school building, Dharmshala, etc., to be called Jubilee memorials.

The Sarvajanic Education Society has sent a telegram of congratulations to His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda through the Dewan Sahab.

MORE ADDRESSES.

GAEKWAR'S REPLY.

BARODA, Jan. 12.

It was not the formidable number of bombastic tone of the addresses that impressed the impartial visitor to the grand and gorgeous durbars that was held today on the extensive grounds of Varsova Maidan on the occasion of His Highness' Jubilee so much as the eloquence and sincerity of the Maharaja Gaekwar's speech in reply to them. It was a notable performance, notable in its spontaneity as in its simplicity. The sentiments that the speech contained were such as every one who knew or read about the Maharaja of youthful days expected of him. As a young official of advanced views who by mere chance happened to sit by me pithily but very aptly remarked to me at the close of the Maharaja's speech when all had not recovered from its impressiveness, "It appears as if the Maharaja has been back to the period prior to 1911." The speech was splendid in its simplicity. The Maharaja pleaded for the assimilation of the best that is in the Eastern civilization with the best that is in the Western civilization, emphasising at the same time that the dress must be discarded even though it was sanctified by heavy traditions and perpetuated by immemorial practice. He called upon the people not to ignore vital social reforms such as the wiping off of early marriages while demanding fresh political reforms. The Maharaja seems to believe that social reforms ought to proceed pari passu with political reforms and in our zeal in demanding the one, the other should not be lost sight of. It is not difficult to understand the Maharaja's predilections for social reforms when one remembers the problems of untouchability and early marriages as well as of primary education, which the Maharaja has tackled with determination and devotion. The third point the Maharaja touched upon, was one about securing a solution of the differences amongst the people of the various parts of India or of his own State. The Maharaja believes that India possesses extraordinary powers, adaptation and historical argues about her people having adjusted themselves to changing environments as successive races poured into her tempting and fertile plains. He instanced the fact of India's adopting the customs and ways of Mussalmans and assimilating some of their best practices when their existence in India became an undeniable fact. So also was the case after the establishment of British Rule. He said that today India had adopted several of English people's manners and customs. After this, observed the Maharaja, who would say that the Indian is not a revolutionary race? Maharaja beautifully described the apparent diversity in India as the different colours of one piece of carpet and observed that with all differences of race, colour and creed, India was one nation, one strong of homogeneity running through the hearts of its diverse heterogeneous elements.

CITY'S GALA APPEARANCE.

Since an early hour this morning the

city presents a gala appearance. Houses and streets are decorated with festoons and bunting and gates are improvised on which is written in bold letters "Long Live Our Maharaja." Quite a large number of citizens visited their respective places of worship to pray for long life to the Maharaja. There is no doubt that the people have genuine affection and regard for the person of the Maharaja. After close inquiry and observation I am persuaded to believe that the people hold the Maharaja not in slightest degree responsible for the several administrative grievances which exist undoubtedly and which the Maharaja admitted in diplomatic language, saying "Everything has its shortcomings and the State has its too." Even for their worst ill I find the people attribute to the Maharaja the best motive. There is a genuine ring of sincerity about the jubilee celebrations which lack in most of our official gatherings and performances. When one elbows his way, as I did, through the thickly-lined routes to the Varsova grounds one can get but a faint idea of the wonderful popularity the Maharaja enjoys in his State. There were cheers of "Long Live Our Maharaja" from people on the roads as a richly-carpeted elephant carried on his broad back the Maharaja and Maharani. At the sound of the customary "Saham Mahaban Durbar" the gathering which was waiting for the Maharaja's arrival rose like one man and the deafening fanfare of trumpets and beating of drums ceased. A full durbars no doubt, makes a most gorgeous sight. Human ingenuity was taxed to its utmost in the alignment of places to rank and nobility and if the poor dame of journalism finds for the time being an obscure corner, being driven from pillar to post, it is certainly not believed to be the fault of the principal organiser of the festivities, who possibly does not know the value of the Press, though this cannot be said of its illustrious Ruler, who is one of the most travelled and observing citizens of India. On a beautiful and arresting little platform were arranged ten bright velvet sofa chairs not one more than was absolutely necessary. The Princes of Savantwadi and Jamkhandi, near relatives of the Maharaja, were received by the assembly standing. The three Princes, who are grandsons of the Gaekwar and are bright, smart young lads, received a warm welcome as the youngest of them rose on the platform with an impressive broad smile. Then came Prince Pratap Singh, heir-apparent to the Baroda throne. Along with the Maharaja came the rest of the members of royal family, viz., the Maharani, the Maharani of Cochinbar who is the Maharaja's daughter and her daughter. Several pieces of recitation having been gone through in good, bad and indifferent manner, the important work of presentation of addresses commenced, which lasted till past mid-day. The first and most important was the State people's address which was read by the Nagarseth of Baroda. The address referred to all the salient points of the Maharaja's benevolent activities during the past half a century. The address stated "We two million subjects of your Highness, most rejoice at and hail the unique and auspicious occasion of celebrating the Golden Jubilee of your Highness's glorious reign. Since your Highness assumed powers of administration of this State as ruler, your Highness has been pleased to introduce innumerable reforms for the uplift and welfare of us your Highness' subjects in a manner so as to win our love and admiration. Your Highness' fame has spread far and wide so much so that your Highness' name is well known all over India and the civilized world as a distinguished and enlightened monarch.

IN THE FRONT RANK OF NATION-BUILDERS. Your Highness' noble and earnest endeavours made in the direction of genuine national progress and social advancement put your Highness in the front rank of the few nation-builders, who have been the makers of Modern India. The wide gulf that divides old Baroda of fifty years ago and the modern progressive Baroda now only serves to illustrate your Highness' great sagacity, astute statesmanship and supreme administrative ability but also the deep and abiding love of your Highness for the subjects displayed during the last half-century. We are deeply and permanently indebted to your Highness for your Highness' unceasing and incessant solicitude for introducing multilateral reforms calculated to improve the mental, moral, social and economic condition of your Highness' subjects by utilizing all the resources of the State with out regard to your health or personal comforts. The liberal educational policy of your Highness is the crowning apex of the temple of fame of your Highness' glorious regime. Your Highness has earned the unique honour of making the seemingly impossible possible by being pioneer in making Primary Education free and compulsory in the State. The light of education together with the knowledge diffused by means of free libraries has reached the farthest corners of the State and has dispelled the darkness of ignorance from the masses, with the result that the thirst for knowledge is naturally increas-

ing among them and even the poorest of the poor are now anxious to have secondary education made more easily accessible to them. With a view to improve the physique of the rising generations to enable them to discharge their duties satisfactorily as true citizens what the subjects of your Highness now desire is to have compulsory physical training and facilities for some kind of real military training. By the introduction of village and other panchayats your Highness has won the credit of reviving the ancient systems of the Aryan institutions like the Legislative Council, Municipalities and village, taluka and district local boards. For the last two decades your Highness' subjects have been steadily marching along the path of self-help and progress under the guidance of your Highness' paternal care and love. This liberal administrative policy of your Highness and the new life with which the atmosphere is charged have naturally created ever-increasing aspirations amongst your Highness' subjects for further rights and privileges and they have full hope and implicit faith that these will, undoubtedly, be granted in course of time. Your Highness has set an example to British India and other Indian States by separating Judicial and Executive functions with a view to enhance the sacredness of Justice and to give greater facilities for obtaining it. Your Highness has very kindly extended medical aid to the subjects at a very great cost by establishment of the State Great General Hospital at Baroda and a large number of dispensaries in towns and big villages in the State wherever possible. It is now the humble desire of your Highness' subjects to see such medical aid extended to all villages in the State and we believe that this aim will be achieved by training Vaidyas at the Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya at Patan and the Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya at Baroda. We all join respectfully in this praise showered on your Highness for the sense of kindness and even-mindedness shown by your Highness by making great efforts towards the betterment of the depressed and ignorant backward classes. We hope your Highness' noble aims will speedily be crowned with success by the spread of education among them to a still greater extent and by total prohibition."

NINE MORE ADDRESSES.

Nine more addresses were presented the same morning, including those from the Surat City Municipality, the Baroda Mahomedan community, the Baroda State Paris and the Hindu Maha Sabha. The address of the Poona Shikshana Prasarak Mandal was read by one of the professors of the New Poona College and was presented by Principal N. M. Shah. In its address, the Mandal recounts the benevolent educational activities of the Maharaja and raises the question of the Gujarat University, saying: "Knowledge is the most sacred and most ennobling gift that the Prince has in his giving and by discharging this duty Your Highness has enabled Baroda subjects to make self-reliance efforts for uplifting themselves. It is, therefore, the logical conclusion that your Highness should crown these educational efforts with the establishment of a 'varanasi' University in this historic and renowned city of Baroda, nay, it would be legitimate to say that this city as the scene of an experimental university of this kind in the past is the fittest place for trying that experiment under more favourable circumstances." The address concluded by saying, "Poona and Baroda were formerly limbs of the same body politic and the same soul-power moved them. Arantafandi in one of his charming bhajads has described this oneness between Poona and Baroda, remarking that Bajirao ruled in Poona and Fattis Singh Maharaj in Baroda who in generosity matched Karma."

The presentation of addresses being over, according to the programme the Maharaja was to have dispersed the gathering but to the surprise of all the Maharaja made a remarkable speech which will take a place along with his masterly speeches delivered at the Ahmedabad Industrial Exhibition in 1902, the Calcutta Industrial Conference and the Social Conference in 1904. In these days when His Highness' name was a household word symbolising patriotism an extemporaneous speech was a deviation from the set programme and it did 'upset' the official arrangements and what an official told me humbly—that at times Baroda suffers from too much of efficiency—came out to be too true.

MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

Thinking that the Maharaja was dispersing the durbars, the order was given to fire battle-rifles and perform the closing gun's roaring performance. So, when the Maharaja rose to speak simultaneously commenced the gun-roars which at times drowned the speaker's voice. He began saying that he had no intention of speaking to them but he could not resist addressing them after having listened to their eloquent and touching addresses. He expressed his satisfaction at having found uniformity among the different communities resident in the State. It made no difference to him. He emphasised that whether one came from the North or South or one belonged to one community or the other, though they differed in religions and castes, still there were ties which bound them together. They were strong points of which a nation could be built. He then pointed out that there was no reason why India should not be moulded into a nation and that it was wrong to say that India was not a nation. (Hear, hear.) He then called upon the people to help the State to advance the cause of their well-being. He said he was not a mere idealist to confine up ideas without taking stock of practical difficulties. People should know and realise that the State too had its difficulties and short-comings like any other individual. Unless they grappled with social disabilities and had customs prevailing in the country they could not expect to rise as a nation. He knew that his people wanted further reforms, but the first reform which he would seriously ask them to undertake was

to improve their physique and to wipe out their objectionable and detrimental social practices such as early marriage. In the absence of all this no progress was possible to be achieved. Electorates, he said, should be educated, for he was truly of opinion that mere votes in number would mean very little. There was a great deal, he said, to be admired in Indian customs, but they must discard such ancient customs which retarded their progress. He warned them saying, "Your past is not so once in 1906 and the Bombay Indian National, or so discouraging, but all that I want you to do is to ponder over your past. Life is moulded according to environments in which it is brought up." He then instanced the adjustability of the Indian mind which assimilated in turn the Greeks and the Mahomedans and had gone a long way to take up the language, dress and some practices of the British. That showed, he said, what a revolutionary race the Indian was. He did not understand why India should not be a power in the world and command respect. He there fore, warned the people, saying that mere talk or desire of reform was not sufficient; they ought to learn to shoulder responsibilities and their children should be taught to do likewise. He assured the people that he continued to take the same interest in all State activities and institutions which he started or initiated and that his zeal for progress remained the same, if it had not increased. He then appealed to them to co-operate with State officials to promote and encourage the various activities in the interests of welfare of the State. Concluding, fervently, he said, "My advice to you is, think well go ahead, don't hesitate, think of the future and go boldly along the path."

BACKWARD CLASSES' ADDRESS.

BARODA, Jan. 13.

The Royal Palace of Lakshmi Vilas, the architectural pride of Baroda, was the scene of the durbars yesterday afternoon, when the Maharaja had decided to receive the remaining jubilee addresses. The Durbar Hall in which the durbars was held is a large and richly decorated hall intended for holding important State functions. Shouts of "long life to the Maharaja" announced the arrival of the Gaekwar Sir Sayajirao. In all half a dozen more addresses were presented in the afternoon, including the Co-operative Societies' address, the Baroda Citizens' address, and the backward classes' address. If the Baroda citizens' address was a most brilliant one, that of the Backward Classes was simple in its gratitude, acknowledging with grateful heart all that their Ruler had done for them. Hoping that they would be enabled to celebrate the Maharaja's diamond jubilee, the Baroda citizens' address beautifully expressed that while they would not have been gratified with silver they had received gold. "Now that we have got gold, blessed the Maharaja," said the address, "will not Providence out of His bountiful generosity give us the diamond?"

The last to receive recognition at the hands of the Hindu Society, the Depressed Classes were scheduled last to present, the address to their Ruler. Though a pure accident, the incident reminds one of the Hindu society's cruel apathy towards this class. Among Indian Chiefs the Ruler of Baroda has perhaps done the most to raise their lot and he has thus naturally earned the deep regard of the entire Depressed Classes.

Nearly 4,000 children had gathered on the maidan opposite the Lakshmi Vilas Palace when sports were held. The fireworks displayed on the large Sursagar Lake marked the close of the first day proceedings.

(Continued from column 5.)

masterful personalities, the president was sinking deeper and deeper into the morass. I can find excuses for my brave friend Rao Gopal Singh of Kherwa who was flourishing his Rana Pratap Singh sword in the air and thus made a show. Instead of flourishing of the sword, I found the wagging of tongues in Aligarh and the "Hindu Boath" was riding on the heads of the Muslims. Fallen angels such as Sir Ali Imam, Sir M. Shafi and Sir Abdur Rahim and a good many other Carpet-Knights were leading British to glory but to the feet of the British.

"NEITHER MOSLEM NOR LEAGUE."

The Central figure in the Hindu Camp was undoubtedly Pandit Malaviya. Mr. Jinnah played the same role for Muslims. Both parties breathed thunder and vengeance against each other. Panditji pulled the wirestrings at one end and Mr. Jinnah at the other. Curiously enough both of them belong to the Independent Party. One is the president of the "undependables" while the other is the leading light. Both desire to lead their respective communities through constitutional means to the feet of the master. Thus the so-called Muslim League was neither a League nor Moslem but simply an electioneering platform. The Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League want to kill the Congress by running their own respective candidates.

IF WE FAIL!

Well let us see what happens. God is great and I know he will lead us to victory. But I consider it my duty to warn God-fearing Hindus and Muslims to brace themselves up and offer the stoutest resistance against the mischief-mongers. If we fail in our duty, then we will have to pass through crawling lanes and our country will be in fetters for ever. Victory is near and I see it coming; but we have to pay a huge price for it and we must make up our mind to do it. In the end I cannot tell you how glad I am to see Mr. Horniman back to India and Bombay. May he and we all work together and soon make India free.

"READY TO GIVE MY MASSIVE NECK"

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM

HOW MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI WOULD SOLVE IT.

CAWNPORE, ALIGARH AND AJMERE REVIEWED.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the impressions of his political tour, Maulana Shaukat Ali said—

As an eternal political wanderer, I have come back to Bombay after two months' tour in U. P., Behar and the C. P. I visited big cities, met the intelligentsia and passed many happy days and nights in company with the masses. I addressed huge gatherings and discussed freely all subjects which were troubling the hearts of true and freedom-loving Indians.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

I was in Cawnpore quite a week before the Congress and every street urchin knew me within 24 hours of my stay there. Business took me to every corner of Cawnpore and wherever my motor car went my name and size gave me a very attentive audience. My tongue also wagged freely as my cause was the cause of India and Islam. Though I am capable of thinking and acting for myself, every one knows that I am devoted to my "Great Chief" Mahatmaji, now resting at Saharni after very hard work. I was constantly discussing with men in the street the ins and outs of the Hindu-Muslim problem and I found the masses entirely agreed with me that the quarrels must be stopped immediately.

It was the selfish and interested leaders hankering after personal power who were inflaming the feeling of the masses to serve their own ends. Take for instance the case of Saharanpur which contributed nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees besides fine workers and propagandists. The poison from the Punjab first touched Saharanpur and the Swaraj and Khilafat movements were thrown in the background. When I came out of jail, the so-called leaders were angry that the Khilafatists were unfinishing in their conditions and did not join in their "mad dance." Two years later, I met a Muslim friend and to my query as to what they got after the great battle of Saharanpur, he replied that he could not say anything definite about the Hindus and that Muslims lost heavily in casualties, as well as in jails. Over and above these, they lost at least six lakhs of rupees—two lakhs for punitive police, two lakhs for lawyers and two lakhs for giving help to the family of the killed and the injured. He said that the Hindus lost about 13 lakhs. It was easy to blame the Hindu and Mahomedan goondas; but he was emphatic that all the mischief was due to the so-called leaders. No conversion whatsoever took place and as to the cause of the quarrel, he felt sheepish and replied "It was a question whether the long bamboo on which the Alum flag was flying could be cut down by two or three feet and a branch of the tree he lopped off."

INDIA'S QUEEN.

In Cawnpore a good deal of poison gas was used, but thank God, it fell flat on the audience. "India's Queen" my brave sister Sarojini was truly brave and her genuine love and affection smoothened the road for us all. No one can forget her last oration when the whole House cheered her to the skies as the one who could lead them to victory.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

The Khilafatists carried on their business in a high pitch. Mosul, the terrible war in Mesopotamia and in the Muslim lands was staring them in the face and they steeled their hearts not to bend before the insolent might. No one can forget their genuine enthusiasm when with tears in their eyes and lumps in their throats they shouted hoarse "Allahu Akbar" invoking God to bear witness to their determination to die for their faith and country.

"THE MUSLIM BOOTH."

In the course of my prolonged tour two painful scenes still haunt me. Along with Mahomed Ali I attended the Hindu Maha Sabha. A dear friend of ours who had suffered interment during the war ascended the platform. He carried not only a sword but a regular miniature armoury in his person. On the platform he flourished his sword and vowed vengeance against the Muslims in case they tried to enslave his faith and country. He welcomed me as a brother, because in that Holy City Ajmire I had exchanged my white khaddar cap for his beautifully coloured turban and we had become "Topi-badal-bhai." I retorted "If you want to try the sword, the massive neck of a devoted brother is at your disposal. That neck deserves either a stout hangman's rope or the broad sword of the executioner." I also noticed that the "Muslim booth" was haunting the Pandits of the Mahasabha.

ALIGARH TAMASHA.

From Cawnpore, I reached Aligarh, the nerve-centre of reactionaries. They are the usual prowlers from nook and corner scattered round the camp fire of the present Government. Mahomed Ali, myself and Dr. Mahomed went to see this Tamasha which was to beguile the Muslims into the crawling lane of loyalty to the British. Sir Abdur Rahim was an old friend of mine and I expected great things from him; but five years of bad company had told on his moral backbone. Mr. Jinnah in immaculate clothes and black "Astrakhan" Angora Cap was supporting him on the right and that mischievous reactionary Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed was on his left. Between these two

(Continued in Column 4.)

INDIA'S BABY PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

DR. RUTHERFORD ON "FOLLY OF LABOUR GOVT."

LABORE, Jan. 12.

Addressing a crowded gathering to-night at the Y. M. C. A. hall Doctor Rutherford referred at length to the present political situation in India and expressed that the Labour Party when in office did not do proper justice to India, and expressed his profound regret at the criminal folly of the Labour Government in supporting the Bengal Ordinance, which he characterised as pernicious and advocated its immediate repeal. He appealed to the Governor of the Punjab to release all political prisoners, including Akali leaders. When the Government had recognised justice behind the Gurdwara movement by helping in the passage of the Gurdwara Bill into a law, he could not understand why Government should not show a spirit of magnanimity by releasing all Akali prisoners. Doctor Rutherford condemned communal representation, and characterised the Indian Legislative Councils as so many badly run machines no better than mere ventilating channels which no Englishman would like in his own land. —A.P.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

ADVERSE BALANCE FOR 9 DAYS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

More gloomy statistics follow the publication of an adverse balance of the Board of Trade returns for the first nine days of 1926. The national expenditure exceeded the revenue by approximately £1,225,000, thus increasing the deficit to over 125 million sterling. The outstanding floating debt on 9th January was over 818 million sterling which is 18 millions less than a year ago, but the increase is nearly 76 millions compared with the beginning of the current financial year.—Reuter's Special.

TRADE RETURNS FOR DECEMBER.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Board of Trade returns for December show imports at £134,288,000, and exports at £65,768,000 which is an increase of £19,576,000 and £4,791,000, respectively, compared with November.—Reuter's Special.

COMPLETE IMMUNITY FROM TETANUS.

DISCOVERY OF ANTI-TOXIN.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Dr. Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, announced to the Academy of Sciences, that Doctors Roumon and Zeiller have discovered anti-toxin giving permanent and complete immunity from tetanus. Anti-toxin can be injected, even in large doses, without inconvenience into all wounds liable to cause tetanus. Supplies will soon be at the disposal of the medical profession.—Reuter.

SHORT-TIME WORKING IN MANCHESTER.

FURTHER CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Short-time Committee of the Federation of Master Cottonspinners of Manchester has decided to request the spinners in the American section further to curtail production from 24th January by 17½ hours per week, thus reducing the working week in this section to 39½ hours.—Reuter's Special.

BANK-NOTE AFFAIR.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Budapest.—The names of several persons whose identity has not hitherto been disclosed were mentioned to the authorities enquiring into the banknote affair by Prince Windischgratz's chauffeur as having accompanied the Prince in his numerous visits to the Cartographical Institute. The chauffeur's evidence has opened up further enquiries. It is expected that the proceedings in the affair will be completed in six weeks' time unless the State legal authorities desire further investigations.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

Col. Gidney has left London for Paris en route to India.

Nairobi, Jan. 13.—Capt. Cobham arrived at Kisumu at eighteen minutes past ten today. The landing was perfect and was witnessed by large crowds.—Reuter's Special.

Peking.—The Extra-territoriality Commission held a formal opening session on Tuesday morning. The Minister of Justice, Ma Chun-Wu, was elected Honorary President and Mr. Strawn (of America) Chairman.—Reuter.

London.—Under the Rugby Union rules, on the Edinburgh Academicals beat Durham University by 37 points to 0, on Tuesday.—Reuter's Special.

London.—In a replayed Cup match, Millwall beat Oldham by one goal to nil.—Reuter's Special.

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POONA LETTER.

ACHARYA RAY'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Jan. 11.

The last week was a very busy week in Poona from the point of view of public meetings. On Tuesday was held a meeting under the auspices of the local Hindu Sabha, under the presidency of Mr. V. M. Potdar to protest against the Nur Mahomed Marriage Bill. Mr. V. K. Bhaye, of the "Kesari" office proposed the main resolution. It protested against the Bill because it is unnecessary, mischievous and hurtful to the religious sentiments of the Hindus. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the meeting.

DR. RAY IN POONA.

In the Tilak Shukra Mandir was held last week another meeting under the presidency of Mr. G. S. Marathe when Mr. R. G. Harsha of the Tilak Maha Vidyalaya related the proceedings of the Jubilee of Theosophy celebrated at Madras in the Christmas Week. But the two dominant facts of the week were: (1) the visit of Dr. P. C. Ray to Poona and his lecture and (2) the public meeting held in Shivaji Mandir to narrate the story of the Cawnpore Congress. Dr. Ray accompanied by Mr. G. B. Deshpande and Shet Namrata Bajaj came to Poona on Friday. The party left Poona on Saturday evening. During his stay in Poona Dr. Ray had a very busy time of it. He visited Chitpav School, the Samarth Vidyalaya of Talegaon, Indian Women's University, and such other institutions. He was entertained at a "pan supari" by the Sarvajani Sabha.

In the evening on Friday a huge public meeting was held in the Reay Market under the presidency of Mr. C. V. Vaidya. On the same day Mr. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, D. V. Gokhale and others were booked to speak in Shivaji Mandir on Cawnpore Congress and though this meeting was arranged and announced beforehand the meeting was postponed in honour of the distinguished scientist who had come to Poona for the first time. For about a quarter of an hour he spoke on Khadi and tried to impress on the audience that in Khadi alone was India's salvation. Mr. Deshpande who followed narrated his experiences in the work of Khadi to which, he said, he had devoted his life during the whole of the past year. The guests were staying in the house of Mr. L. J. Apte, President of the Municipality. Dr. Ray paid his respects to Lok Tilak by paying a hurried visit to the "Kesari" office. Whoever saw him to him he gave Khadi as his sole message. He said he had nothing to do with politics, but that Khadi was his life's business.

CAMPPORE CONGRESS MEETING.

The next notable event of the week was the grand public meeting held on Saturday under the presidency of Dr. K. G. Lokharkar, M.L.A. The meeting was attended by more than five thousand persons. Messrs. Bhaye, Gadgil, N. S. Paranjpe, Dr. Gokhale and N. C. Kelkar spoke. Mr. Bhaye described his experiences of travel in upper India and of the Congress. Mr. Gadgil spoke in Hindi and pointed out that for the youth of the country the Congress resolutions gave nothing by way of hope or inspiration. Mr. Babasaheb Paranjpe laid stress on the linking of local self-governing bodies with the congress-movement in general. He said the main resolution of the Congress, when analysed and carried into practice, would be unmitigatedly ridiculous. He maintained that the resolution was nothing but bluff. Mr. Kelkar was the last speaker and he explained why he was an 'amused spectator' of the Congress and he proved that the Congress was a triumph of Council-entry and also of the Maharashtra Party that was the first to present and advocate the same.

RESIGNATION AND RE-ELECTION.

The announcement of dates for nomination, bye-elections for the vacancy created in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. Jayakar's resignation has now driven the Responsive Co-operators to decide whether they are to contest the re-elections or not. The general view, as I said in my last, appears to be that the bye-elections should not be fought and till the General Election a new party should be properly formed and raging propaganda for R. C. be carried on in all provinces. It is felt that the contesting of re-elections would unnecessarily land them into awkward positions and create an amount of misunderstanding about them. So, it seems that the bye-elections for the University seat, or the Assembly seat or any other vacancies likely to be created by more resignations after the Bombay meeting of the 16th, will not be run by the Responsive Co-operators. The question is a difficult one, but opinion is veering round to the above view of not fighting.

Prof. S. M. Paranjpe has renounced the editorship of the "Svarajya"—a paper founded and conducted by him so long, as a No-Change paper.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar has accepted the presidency of the Bharat Literary Conference to be held at Yeotmal, on the 17th and 18th. He leaves Poona on the 15th, stays in Bombay for the Svarajist meeting on the 16th and the same night starts for Yeotmal where is also to be held a meeting of C. P. and Bharat Responsive Co-operators.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar and the "Kesari" "Maharaja" staff have sent wires of hearty welcome to Mr. Horniman. The news of permission granted to him to land into India gave people here a thrilling pleasure.

C.

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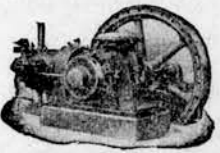
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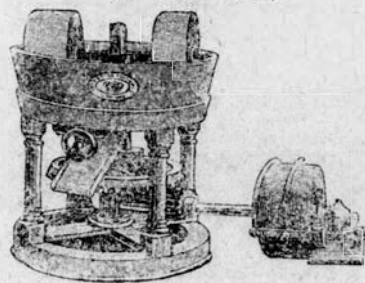
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PARSI CONCILIATION BOARD.

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The following are the Rules of Procedure of the proposed Parsi Conciliation Board:—

"Whereas with a view to expediting the disposal of criminal matters in litigation between Parsis and saving their expenditure it is expedient to frame rules and regulations relating to the formation and functions of an Association called the 'Parsi Conciliation Board' for the purpose of hearing cases 'compoundable' under Section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code and cases falling under Ch. XXXVI of the said Code, it is hereby resolved as follows:—

(1) The Parsi Conciliation Board shall consist of all Parsi Honorary Presidency Magistrates who are willing to serve on the Board. (2) The Parsi Conciliation Board shall appoint one person from amongst themselves as their Secretary and Treasurer. (3) In all cases pending in any Criminal Court in Bombay City relating to offences which are declared to be compoundable under Section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in all matters falling under Ch. XXXVI of the said Code, such Court may of its own motion direct, and if both parties to the said cases so desire, should be requested to direct that all matters in dispute be referred to the arbitration of one or two members of the Parsi Conciliation Board. (4) The Complainant and the Accused or the Respondent in proceedings under Ch. XXXVI of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be entitled to select any one or two members of the Parsi Conciliation Board to act as a sole arbitrator or arbitrators on their behalf. (5) Where there are several complainants or accused, the several complainants or the several accused shall be entitled to select only one person to act as an arbitrator on their behalf jointly. (6) Where the several complainants or the several accused are unable to fix upon any one person to act as arbitrator on their behalf it shall be lawful for the presiding Magistrate to appoint any one of the Conciliators as arbitrators on their joint behalf. (7) When a case falling under Section 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code or under Chapter XXXVI of the said Code is referred by the parties or by the Court to the arbitration of the Parsi Conciliation Board, the Court should adjourn the further hearing of the case from time to time pending the final decision of the arbitrator or arbitrators, or the Umpire. (8) When a case falling under the above rule has been referred to the arbitration of the P. C. Board the Court should notify the same to the Secretary thereof.

ARBITRATORS' FUNCTIONS.

(9) It shall also be lawful for the parties mentioned in Rules 4 and 5, or either of them, to notify to the Secretary their agreement to refer all matters in dispute between them to the arbitrator or arbitrators. (10) On receipt of the notice from the Court, or from the parties mentioned

in Rule 9, the Secretary shall forthwith intimate the same to the person or persons chosen as arbitrator or arbitrators under the rules aforementioned, and it shall be lawful for the arbitrator or arbitrators so chosen to hear and decide the case and give judgment thereon in manner provided hereinafter. (11) In case of appointment of two persons chosen as arbitrators it shall be lawful for them either before or during or after the hearing of the case to appoint a third person to act as an Umpire in case of any difference of opinion arising between them. (12) If the appointed arbitrators cannot come to an agreement or have not appointed an Umpire, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint an Umpire for them. (13) If the arbitrator or arbitrators neglect or refuse to act or resign or die pending the hearing of the arbitration, any of the parties may apply to the Court to appoint some other arbitrator or arbitrators and it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators with the consent of the parties. (14) In any case, or matter referred to the arbitrator or arbitrators as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the said arbitrator or arbitrators to give due and reasonable notice, in writing, to the parties, requiring them to attend at a particular place and on a particular day at specified time. (15) When the parties appear before the arbitrator or arbitrators it shall be his or their duty to use his or their best endeavours to induce the parties to come to some amicable settlement; provided that no arbitrator or arbitrators shall use any force, violence or threat to any of the parties aforesaid. (16) The arbitrator or arbitrators shall then proceed to hear the parties and such witness or witnesses as the parties may desire, either on oath or not, and to receive and consider any such document or documents as may be produced either by the parties or by any of the witnesses. (17) No pleader or counsel or attorney shall have any right of audience before the arbitrator or arbitrators, unless the arbitrator or arbitrators expressly give them permission to do so. (18) It shall be lawful for the arbitrator or arbitrators to postpone the case from time to time on any ground which he or they may consider reasonable. (19) The arbitrator or arbitrators shall not be bound to record any notes of evidence nor give any reason in writing for his or their decision or judgment. (20) No decision, award, order or judgment of the arbitrator or arbitrators or of the Umpire shall be called in question at the instance of either of the parties. (21) The rights and liabilities of the arbitrator or arbitrators shall apply, 'mutatis mutandis,' to the Umpire, if any, appointed by them or by the Court.

DECISION TO BE ANNOUNCED TO COURT.

(22) The arbitrator or arbitrators, or the Umpire as the case may be, shall communicate their decision or judgment or award as the case may be to the Court through the Secretary of the Parsi Conciliation Board. (23) On receiving an intimation to that effect, the Court should

mark the case as compounded. (24) No case should be struck off for non-appearance under Section 247 of the Criminal Procedure Code until an intimation has been received by the Court from the Secretary of the final decision and award made in the matter, when the case will be marked as compounded. (25) It shall be lawful to the Court referring the matter to the arbitrator of the P. C. Board to fix any time within which the arbitrator or arbitrators or the Umpire are to make his or their award. (26) But nothing hereinbefore contained shall prevent the Court from enlarging and extending the said period from time to time, either on the application of the arbitrator or arbitrators or the Umpire, or of the parties to enable him or them to arrive at his or their decision and to make their award. (27) It shall be lawful for an arbitrator or arbitrators on the consent of any one of the parties to the arbitration to be taken by the other party or any of his witness, or to administer any form of oath, not repugnant to justice or decency and not purporting to affect the welfare or health of any third person, to such party or his witness and to pronounce judgment thereon. (28) Where an arbitrator or arbitrators have at any time fixed a particular date for the first or any adjourned hearing of the case and after due notice has been given to all the parties, any of the party does not appear before the arbitrator or arbitrators, it shall be competent to him or them to proceed with the hearing of the case in the absence of such party and to pronounce judgment or make the award in such terms as he or they may deem reasonable. (29) If any of the parties apply to the arbitrator or arbitrators for an adjournment of the case, the arbitrator or arbitrators may grant such adjournment on such terms, with or without costs, as he or they may deem fit and reasonable. (30) It shall be lawful for the Parsi Conciliation Board to make or frame rules from time to time relating to the procedure and for the guidance of the arbitrators or Umpires regarding matters referred to the Board. But none of such rules shall have any effect unless it is approved of by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. (31) The Indian Arbitration Act, shall as far as possible and necessary, apply to the proceedings of the Parsi Conciliation Board.

TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA.

PROPOSED LEAGUE FOR INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.
To promote prohibition and the formation of a suitable League in India, a representative gathering of Indian Temperance opinion will be held in Delhi on 29th instant. Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao will preside, and a large number of prominent men and women, including a few European and American temperance leaders will take part in the meeting. A special meeting of Indian ladies will also be held in this connection which will be presided over by Begum Mahomed Ismail Khan. Delegates from all provinces are expected including Burma and Ceylon.—A. P.

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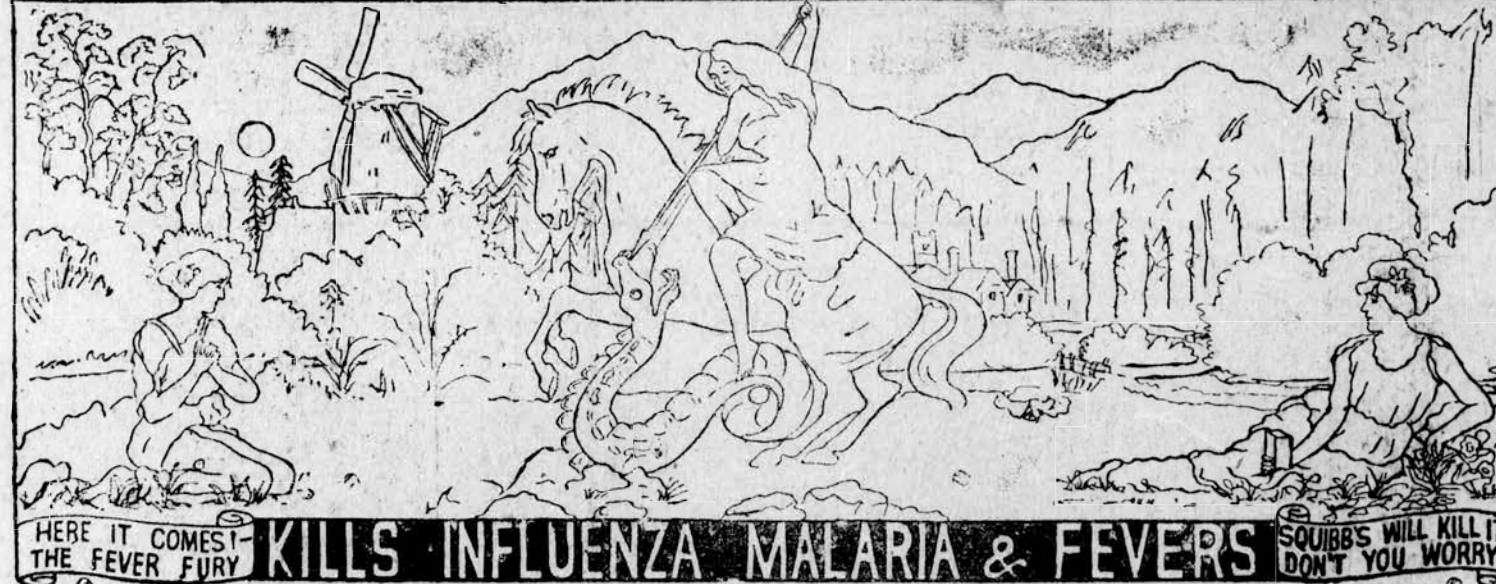
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